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A MANUAL

—OF—

Civil Government

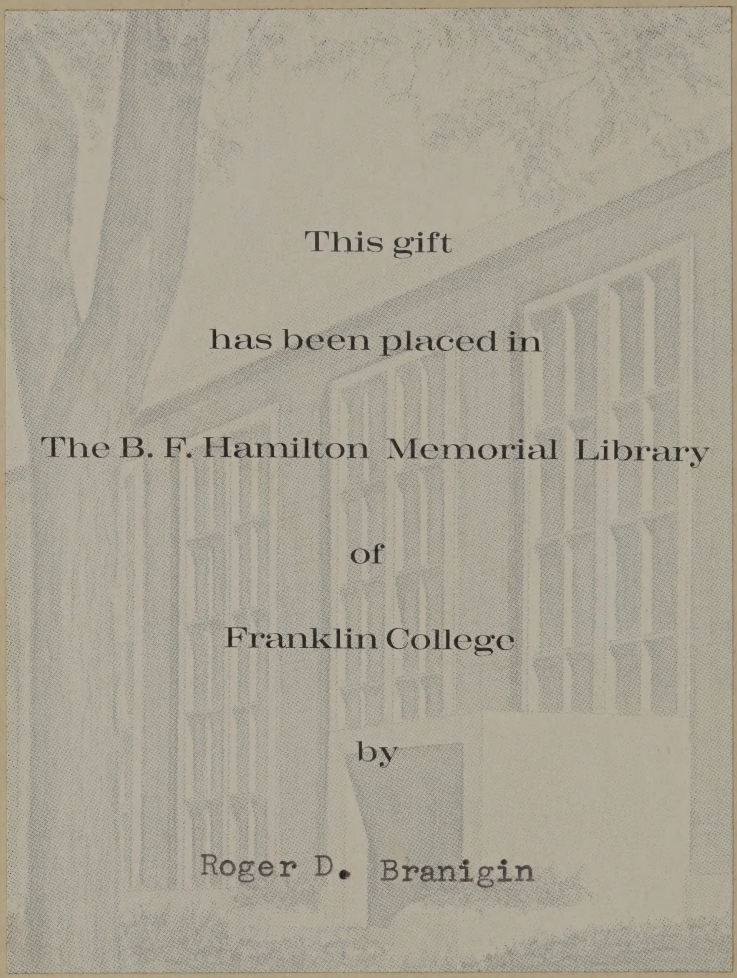
—OF—

INDIANA

Township and County

Town and City

—SANDERS—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Franklin Valley

A Manual
OF
Civil Government
OF
Indiana
Township and County
Town and City

Describes the Legislature at Work. The Machinery of Political Parties. The Law of Contracts, Etc. Told in the Language of the schoolroom for citizens large and small. . . . . .

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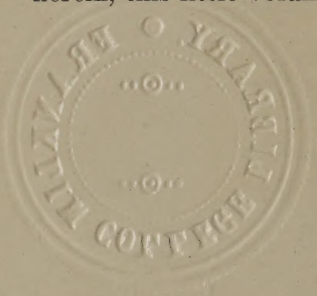
D. W. SANDERS
1911

Published and for sale by
MANUAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
Pythian Building
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

To the school boy and school girl of Indiana, to the high school student, to the hard-working teacher, and to citizens, who have often asked in vain the questions answered herein, this little volume is respectfully inscribed.

THE AUTHOR.



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Roger D. Branigan

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Having been a teacher for several years—chiefly in high schools and teachers' normals, I realized the urgent need for such a text, and for that reason have compiled this "Manual."

Very truly yours,

86034

David W. Sanders.

CHARLES A. GREATHOUSE,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A Few Words In General.

(It is suggested that classes will find it both interesting and profitable to prepare a list of questions on each chapter for use in recitation).

Dear Young Citizens of Indiana:

By Citizen, is meant not only the man who votes, but his wife, sister, sweetheart, son and daughter as well. So no matter which one of the six you are, this book was written for you. The writer assumes that you desire to know how the government of your Township and County is carried on; for that is the government with which every citizen comes in contact either directly or indirectly almost every day.

In practically every High School course of study is a very interesting branch called "Civil Government" or "Civics." But it is the Civil Government of the United States, the national government, the relation of states to the Union, the powers and duties of the president, of Congress, of the Supreme Court, as those duties are described in the Constitution of the United States. This is considered a very valuable and a very inspiring study for every American. The better we understand our government, the higher and broader our patriotism.

The Constitution of the United States does not contain either the word "Township" or "County," and of course does not describe the powers and duties of township and county officials. It is only one person in a great many, in the course of a long life, who ever has, even just once, any direct dealings with the national government; and it is not probable that more than one person in five hundred, of all who have lived in Indiana since the State was organized ever shook hands with a president or wrote him a letter. But who is it that has never met and talked with

and discussed official business with a Road Supervisor, or a Township Trustee, or a Township Assessor, or a County Treasurer, or a County Commissioner, or some official of the local government?

It is altogether likely that you will often, in a perfectly honorable and peaceful way, come in contact with your local government, and may be elected to take charge of some part of it. In the State of Indiana there are 11,196 Township officials—1,016 of them being Township Trustees—and 1,656 County officials; making a total of nearly 13,000; besides the thousands of town and city officials actually in office—and all elected by the people.

In the whole history of our country only twenty-five different citizens have reached the presidency. In the lower house of Congress there are only 435 members representing the forty-eight states and the 92,000,000 people, or one Congressman to every 210,000 people. In the upper house of Congress, the United States Senate, there are only ninety-six members (Senators), two from each state. So the school boy's chances to be a township trustee or a county commissioner or a county auditor are a good many hundred thousand to one chance to be a president or a congressman. Good commissioners and good trustees are quite as necessary, however, as good congressmen or presidents.

New Mexico and Arizona were admitted to the Union by Congress in the summer of 1911. Each State is entitled to one Congressman and two United States Senators.

In the United States there are probably 600,000 citizens actually in office, administering the local government, and paid by the local government. And yet that is the government which we have studied least and know least about. The writer of this book admits that he had been a high school principal before he had the slightest idea how a suit is conducted through the Circuit Court, or how

a petition is presented to the County Commissioners, or what matters come before the commissioners, or what other duties the County Clerk had beside the issuing of marriage license; or what are the simple duties of County Recorder—had taught high school classes in Civil Government of the United States, without being able to give valuable, practical instruction in the Civil Government of the Indiana Township and County, and could find no book on the latter subject.

One of the greatest historical writers of the century, a most profound scholar, wrote this: "The American citizen comes in contact with his local government a hundred times as often as he comes in contact with the national government." Grown up men and women are sometimes laughed at for not knowing how some of the more simple public affairs are transacted, and for asking questions in regard to them. The writer and thousands of teachers, and school boys, and school girls, and citizens of all occupations have asked many such questions, and have no doubt often wondered why some one had not written a book which would answer them. But this little book is believed to be the first of its kind. Every chapter was first talked over with some citizen or with some high school or district school, which the writer visited before writing the chapter. This was done to ascertain how much or how little was generally known about our home government, also to ascertain whether people were interested in such knowledge—and they were always found interested. It was also to test whether a certain explanation would make it perfectly clear. As a rather general preparation for the task, the writer spent ten years as a teacher and superintendent, practised law two years, and was an editor for a little more than a year. After these experiences the writing of the book was undertaken—the book which the author when a boy had wished for, but wished in vain.

The State of Indiana.

In your geography studies you notice that every State has a capital. This is often the largest or oldest city in that State, but not always. What is the capital? It is the city where the State's public business is carried on; it is where the Governor makes his home during his four years' term of office. It is not often that we elect a man Governor who already lives at the capital. Governor Mathews was a wealthy farmer of Vermilion County when elected in 1892; Governor Mount was a wealthy farmer of Montgomery County when elected in 1896. Governor Durbin was a banker in Anderson, Madison County. J. Frank Hanly was first a farm laborer, then a district school teacher in Warren County, then a lawyer, represented Fountain and Warren counties in the State Legislature, served a term in Congress, resumed the practice of law at Lafayette, was elected Governor in 1904. Thomas R. Marshall was a prominent lawyer at Columbia City when elected Governor in 1908.

The State Legislature meets at the capitol of the State on Thursday next after the first Monday in January every two years—each year that ends in an odd number, as in 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, etc. Their meeting at Indianapolis makes that city the capital of Indiana.

There are 150 men elected to make our state laws and elect a United States Senator. They are divided into two groups like two grades at school. One hundred in the lower class, called Representatives, elected for two years. The other fifty, called Senators, are elected for four years.

The Senate is called the Upper House of our State Legislature. The House of Representatives is called the Lower House. Every State in the Union has its Legislature of two branches, called the Senate and the House. The word "legislature" means a law-making body. A State Legis-

lature generally calls itself the "General Assembly." Every statute of Indiana starts with these words, "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana," etc.

Indiana and the Nation.

Our National Legislature, which makes laws concerning money, wars, the army, the navy, is called the Congress. It is also divided into an upper and a lower house called the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Indiana has thirteen Representatives in Congress and two Senators; their pictures all appear in this book.

Congress meets on the first Monday of each December at Washington City; so we call that city the capital of the United States.

Do you know who is the present Representative from this district? If not, find out by tomorrow morning. The ninety-two counties of Indiana are grouped into thirteen Congressional districts, each including about seven or eight counties. Marion County, however, constitutes the entire Seventh district, by reason of its great population, 275,000. The districts are named by numbers, as First district, Second district, etc. The geographical districts may be changed at any session of the Legislature and a County transferred from one district to another, just so that the population of each is approximately 210,000, and all the Counties of any district must join. In which district is your County? Our two U. S. Senators are Benjamin F. Shively and John W. Kern. Both are lawyers and both were poor boys. You have probably heard them make speeches at some convention, or rally, or Old Settlers' meeting. If so, you should have paid close attention. Wise boys and girls never laugh, nor talk in a crowd when any man or woman is making a speech. Some boys and girls sixty years of age often forget this. If you are a

good student you listen quietly to his argument, whether the speaker's politics is the same as yours and your father's or different. Some say it is not polite to talk politics at school or in company. It isn't unless the conversation is carried on by polite persons. Then it may be proper; otherwise it isn't polite to argue anything.

Your Own Locality.

You have probably drawn the map of your county many times and divided it up into townships. It is possible to do so without doing very much thinking and with but little knowledge of the county, if you draw from another map.

Can you call off the names of the different townships and point toward each one as you name it? This does not mean, can you point them out on the map, but can you point toward them across the fields from your desk?

If you will now face the north with your county map in front of you and locate your own township and your schoolhouse, then the real township outdoors is situated with reference to your schoolhouse just as it appears to be on the map; and other townships are the same direction from yours that they appear to be on the map.

If you face the south while studying either the geography of your county or the United States the real directions are just opposite of the directions on the page—for the top of the map is always north.

By a few minutes' study you can commit to memory the names of the townships, their location, their towns and railroads.

Do you know how far your township extends, what roads are along the boundaries, and what families live along these roads, or live just over in the edge of the other township?

What are the leading cities and towns of your county? A single county very rarely has more than three cities, but each township is almost certain to have one or more towns. If you have not been in all these towns you have probably been in some of them, or you know people who live in them. These towns are just like the hundreds of towns you see marked on the maps of your geographies. The people talk just as you do and no better—the children study exactly the same school books that you study, and are just as bright, but no brighter. To the town or city boy who reads this we say that the farmer boy studies the same books, reads the same tales and the same Y. P. R. C. books; so if you meet you can talk your school troubles over if you are in the same grade.

The Indiana County.

The State is divided into ninety-two counties. Each county was established by a special act of the Legislature. Knox County was the first county organized and is therefore the oldest in the State. Newton is the youngest, having been taken off an older County—Jasper—in 1859. The law designates by specific lines, marks and streams just where the boundary lines of counties are; if a stream of water marks the boundary the middle of the stream is the boundary line. The low water line along the Ohio river is the County line, and the County government extends no farther. The State government extends to the middle of the Ohio; a boat on the Ohio is under the authority of both Indiana and Kentucky.

Allen County is the largest in area, containing 660 square miles. Ohio County is the smallest in the State, and contains only 87 square miles, and 4,700 inhabitants. Marion County has the greatest population, 196,000 in

1900, now estimated at 275,000. LaPorte has the largest number of townships, twenty-one.

County business proceeds with little formality. The Councilmen and Commissioners are usually plain men, who speak their minds without rising or addressing the Chairman. When a petition is presented asking for a bridge at some particular ford, they want to know where it is, what sort of a road it is on, how much travel passes that way, what the structure will probably cost, and how many bridges that locality is asking for. Each member tells what he knows about it, and the bystanders are called upon for informal testimony. If a motion is put at all, it is likely to be as a matter of form, after an agreement has been reached. The county attorney usually attends the meetings of both of these bodies, and one of his functions is to see that the will of the majority is expressed in legal form.

County Officials.

The following is a table of the county officials and their salaries in the county of 21,000 population. The term of their office is also indicated:

Auditor (4 years)	$2,400 a year
Clerk (4 years)	2,200 a year
Sheriff (2 years)	2,200 a year
Treasurer (2 years)	1,900 a year
Recorder (4 years)	1,500 a year
Commissioner (3 years)	400 a year
County Assessor (4 years)	850 a year
County Council (4 years)	15 a year
Drainage Commissioner (2 years)	3 a day
Superintendent (4 years)	1,450 a year
Truant Officer (1 year)—all counties	2 a day

The name indicates the general nature of the duties of the office. Each will be discussed more fully in a separate chapter. Each has a room or office in the courthouse with name on the office door for the benefit of the public.

The Auditor and the County Commissioners have control of most of the public business.

The Clerk of the Court keeps the Court records.

The Sheriff arrests criminals, summons juries and witnesses, and is the peace officer of the County, and keeps the jail.

The Treasurer has charge of the County's tax money, which we pay to him.

The Recorder keeps a record of the deeds of land and of mortgages.

The County Superintendent issues teachers' license and visits the schools, and issues diplomas to common school graduates.

The Truant Officer is required to see that all the children from seven to fourteen are in school all the time that school is in session.

The Commissioners are the overseers and paymasters of the county.

The County Council determine how much money they will let the Commissioners spend in a year, and levy the county taxes.

The County Assessor reviews the reports of the Township Assessors to see if they have overlooked anything or taxed any property too low or too high.

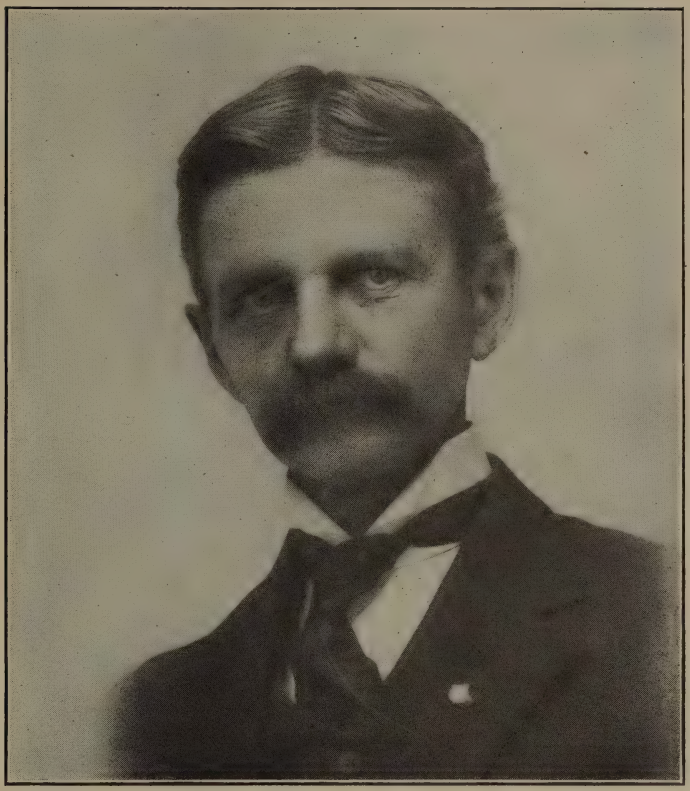
Society is produced by our wants; government by our wickedness. Society promotes our happiness positively by uniting our affections; government negatively by restraining our vices. Society in every state is a blessing; government even in its best state is but a necessary evil, and in its worst state is intolerable evil.—Thomas Paine, in "Common Sense."

The Indiana Township.

When the United States Government purchased the Northwest Territory from the Indians, which it had also already acquired from the older Eastern States, it surveyed the whole territory into blocks or squares, each being six miles square and containing thirty-six square miles (See "How Lands Are Surveyed") and each square was called a "Congressional Township." This Congressional Township is therefore older than the State or any County in the State, but for the purposes of local government and for the convenience of the people the County Commissioners are authorized to subdivide their county into any number of townships, each with certain definite boundaries and each being known as a "civil Township" or "school Township" and to give each township its name, as "Jackson Township" or "Brown Township." A civil township being a creature of county government, may occupy an exact congressional township or may have irregular boundaries without any regard whatever for the congressional survey.

Of the 1,016 townships in the State, Union Township, Montgomery County, is the largest in area, containing 114 square miles, being much larger than all Ohio County; Albion Township, Noble County, is the smallest, containing four square miles—the area of an ordinary school district. Center Township, in Marion County, contains the largest population—about 250,000 in 1910.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.—Thomas Jefferson, in Declaration of Independence.

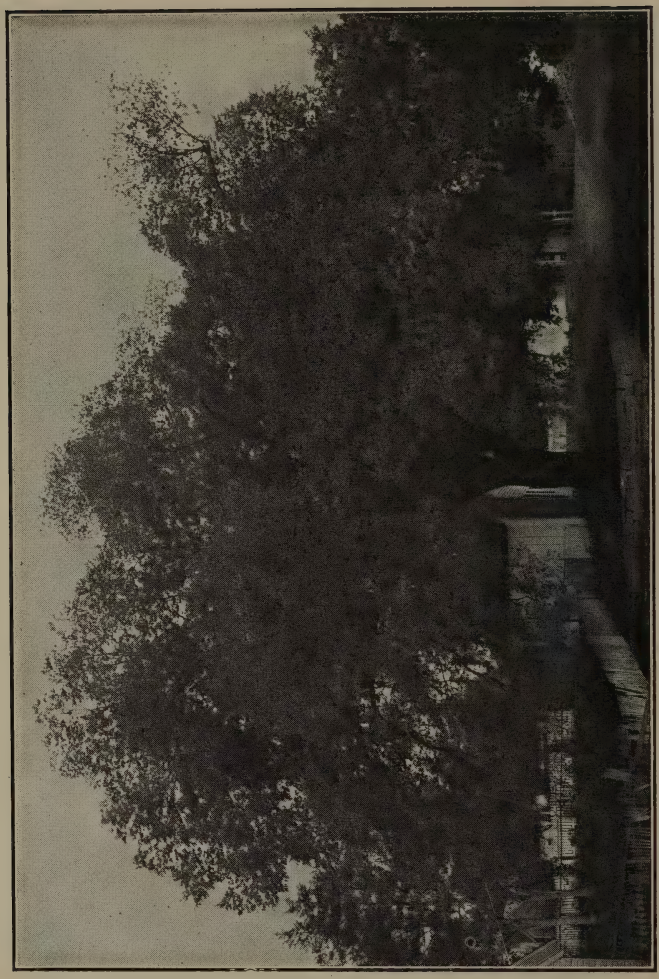


THOMAS R. MARSHALL,
Governor of Indiana.

Capitol Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

MISS MARY A. STUBBS,
State Statistician.
TERM EXPIRED JANUARY, 1909.

Miss Stubs is the only woman who ever held an elective State office in Indiana. Her father, Mr. Joseph H. Stubbs, was elected to this office in 1904, and again in 1906. He died early in his second term. Miss Mary had been his deputy, and Governor Hanly appointed her to fill out the unexpired term.



Constitutional Elm, Corydon, Indiana.

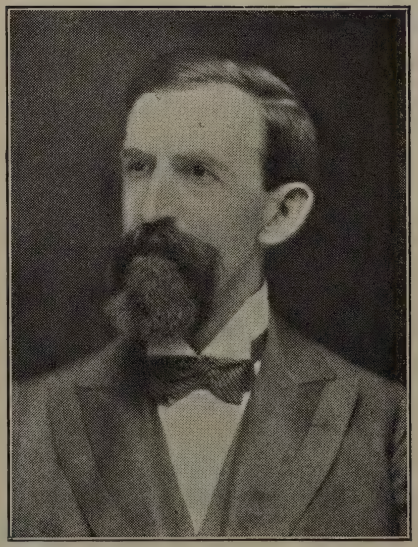
Under the shade of this tree, which is still standing, the convention met in the summer of 1816, and adopted the first Constitution of Indiana.

LIDA LEASURE,

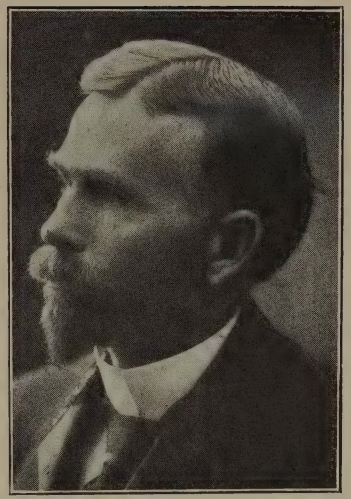
County Superintendent Dekalb County.

Mrs. Dr. Leasure was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Dekalb County June 5, 1911, for a term of four years. She is the first woman ever elected to any county office in Indiana, or to any office in Indiana. Miss Mary Stubbs had held the office of State Statistician, but this was by appointment, not by election. Mrs. Leasure is a well-known teacher and physician.

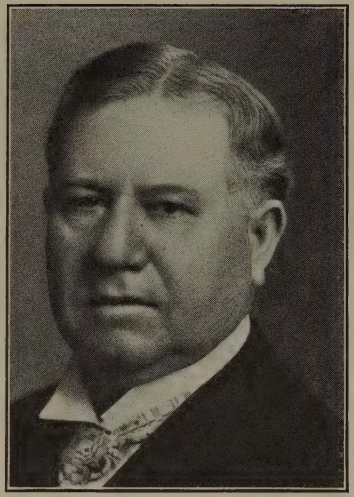
BENJAMIN F. SHIVELY,
United States Senator from Indiana.



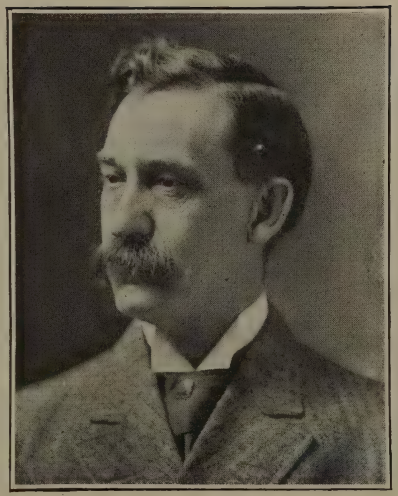
JOHN W. KERN,
United States Senator from Indiana.



JOHN W. BOEHNE (D.)
Congressman First District.

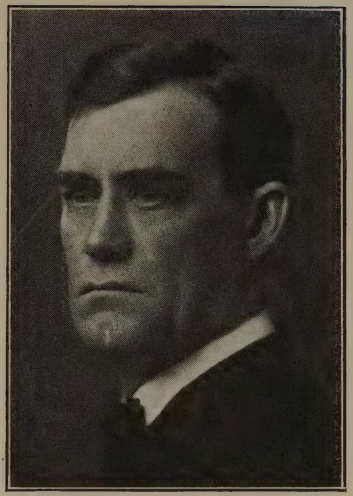


W. A. CULLOP (D.)
Congressman Second District.

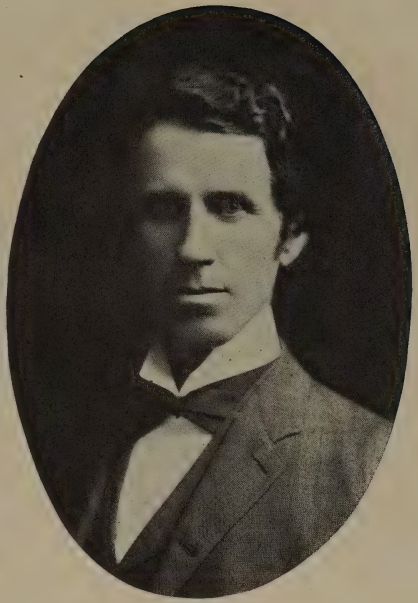


LINCOLN DIXON (D.)
Congressman Fourth District.

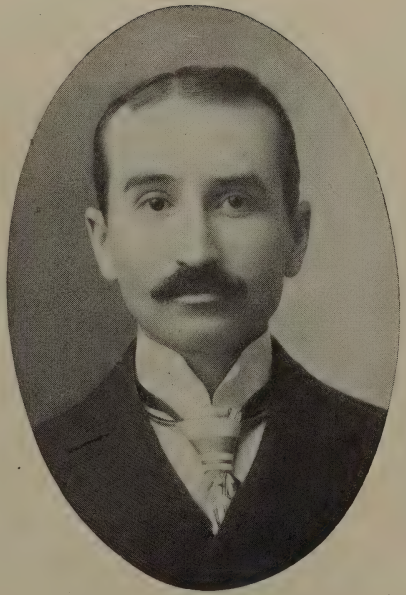
WILLIAM E. COX (D.)
Congressman Third District.



RALPH W. MOSS (D.)
Congressman Fifth District.

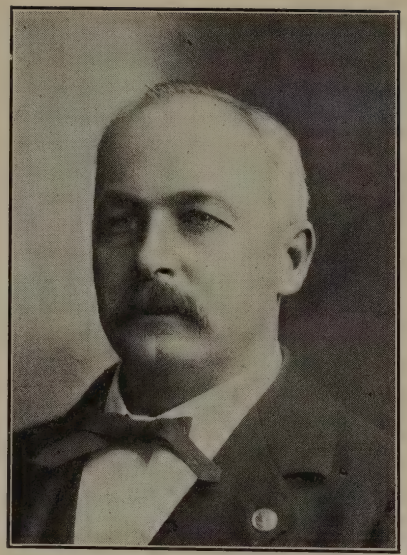


FINLEY H. GRAY (D.)
Congressman Sixth District.

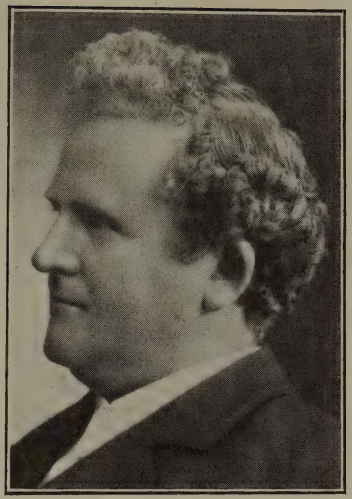


J. A. M. ADAIR (D.)
Congressman Eighth District.

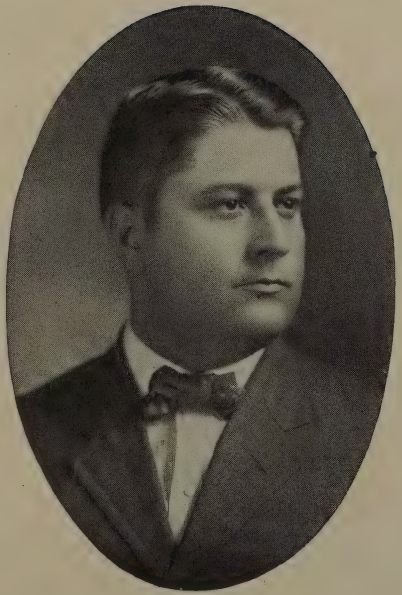
CHARLES A. KORBLY (D.)
Congressman Seventh District.



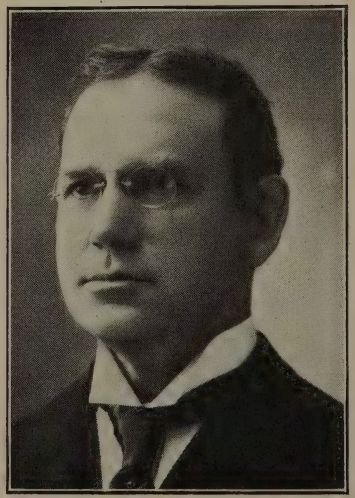
EDGAR D. CRUMPACKER (R.)
Congressman Tenth District.



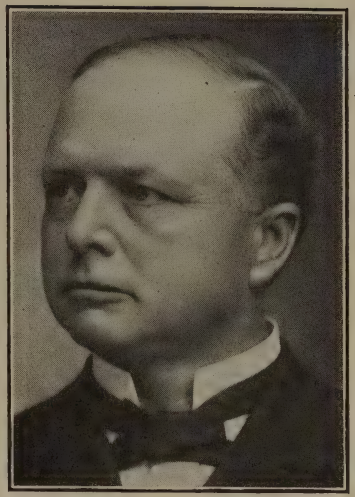
MARTIN A. MORRISON (D.)
Congressman Ninth District.



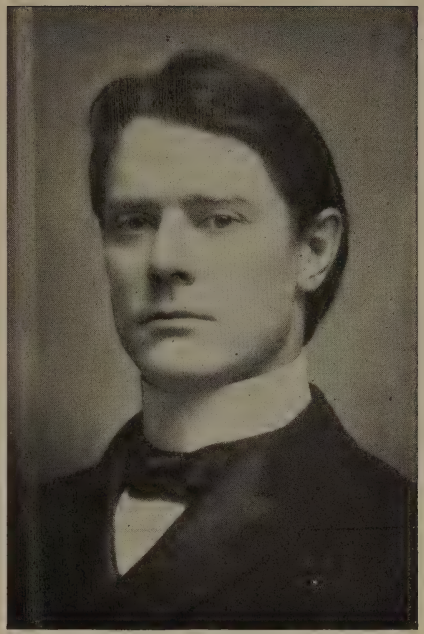
GEORGE W. RAUCH (D.)
Congressman Eleventh District.



HENRY A. BARNHART (D.)
Congressman Thirteenth District.



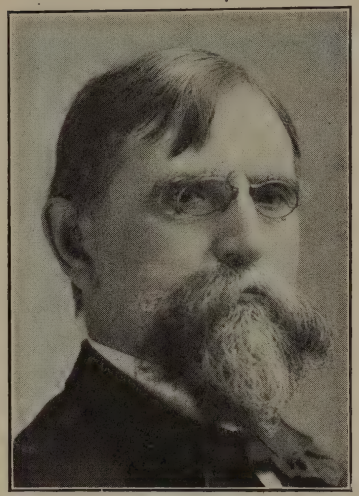
CYRUS CLINE (D.)
Congressman Twelfth District.



ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.
"The Russian Advance," "The Young Man and the World."

ELIZABETH MILLER.
"The Yoke," "Saul of Tarsus."

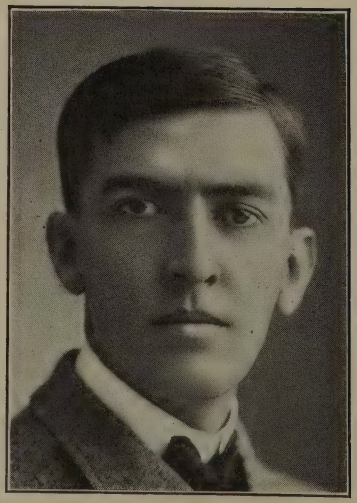
JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.
Fifteen Volumes of Dialect Poems.



LEW WALLACE.
"Ben Hur," "Prince of India."

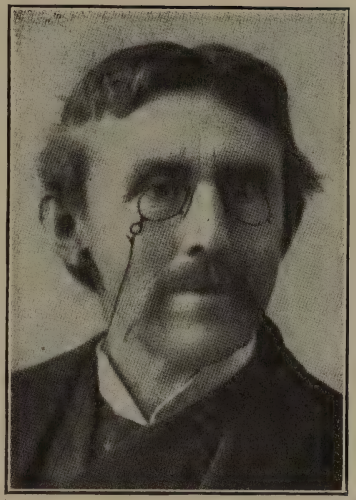
MEREDITH NICHOLSON.
"The Main Chance," "The House of a Thousand Candles."

BOOTH TARKINGTON.
"The Gentleman from Indiana," "The Arena."

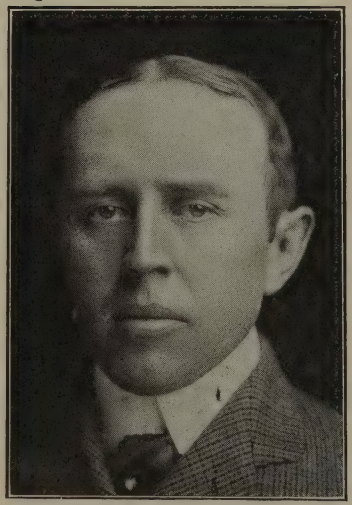


GEORGE ADE.
"Fables in Slang." "The County Chairman."

CHARLES MAJOR.
"When Knighthood Was in Flower,"
"Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall."



MAURICE THOMPSON.
"Alice of Old Vincennes." Many Poems and Short Stories.



GEORGE BARR M'CUTCHEON.
"Graustark," "Beverly," "Castle Craneycrow."

DAVID M. PARRY.
"The Scarlet Empire."

The Legislature at Work.

Let us now watch the Legislature pass a law over at Indianapolis in the State House. See the picture of that building in your geography.

The fifty Senators are in the Senate Chamber which looks like a beautiful schoolroom. Each desk cost over $100. The 100 Representatives are across the hallway in another beautiful room. In the Senate the Lieutenant-Governor, up in front, presides over the meeting like the chairman of a debating society, or a Sunday School Superintendent or the chairman of a political convention. The Representatives elect one of their own members chairman, called the Speaker. The political party which has the majority always elect the Speaker and there is generally quite a lively contest for the place. The Lieutenant-Governor is the President of the State Senate.

The opening day of each session is somewhat like the first day of the school term, only more formal. Before the members of the Legislature can be officially recognized as such, they must each take the "oath of office" to support the constitution of the State of Indiana and the constitution of the United States; each house then proceeds to "organize" by electing its officers. So soon as the organization is completed the whole Senate and the Lieutenant-Governor go into the hall of Representatives and take seats among the members of the House. Then the Lieutenant-Governor and the Speaker together appoint a committee of members to "wait upon the Governor and inform him the 'General Assembly' is now convened and desires to be addressed by him."

The committee goes to the "Executive" office where the Governor is in waiting, and escorts him into the presence of the assembly.

The Governor then proceeds to deliver a written ad-

dress or speech to that body indicating what legislation he favors, and the reasons for it, and what bills he would probably sign, and what he would oppose. This address is the "Governor's Message" (Sec. 94). He may also send to the assembly other messages later in the session, urging certain legislation, when in his judgment occasion requires.

And now how are the laws made?

Each house transacts the greater part of its business by means of committees. For instance there is in each house the "Committee on Education," to which is referred all bills and reports and inquiries pertaining to education. This committee, as well as all other committees, is appointed by the presiding officer of the house to which the committee belongs.

In the house the Speaker not only appoints, but also selects the membership of each committee. In the upper house, the Senators if they so desire, may choose the membership of each committee by ballot and compel the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint these committees as recommended to him. However, if a majority of the Senators are of the same political party as the Lieutenant-Governor, he is usually permitted to select and appoint all committees.

The first man named by the presiding officer on the committee, usually consisting of about seven members, is its chairman. The chairman calls meetings of the committee and presides at the meetings. The Speaker is careful that each chairman of a "House" committee is of the same political party as the Speaker, and that a majority also of the committee is of the same persuasion as the Speaker.

Any member of either house may, of his own accord and without the consent of any committee, introduce any bill that he wishes, proposing a new law or the repeal

of an old law or an amendment to any law. But it may, by motion of a member if the motion is carried, be referred to the proper committee, and may never be heard of again.

Three readings of every bill, on three different days, are required before it is passed, unless, in case of emergency, that formality is dispensed with by a yea and nay vote. After a bill is approved by the proper committee of each house it is printed and a copy is placed on the desk of each member of the assembly. Every bill must also be read aloud by the Reading Clerk, and in full, at the time of its final passage. These requirements are made to prevent the passage of bills without their contents being fully known to the members and without due consideration.

The course of a bill, from its introduction to its final approval by the Governor, is extremely perilous. It is first referred to the standing committee to which, from a reading of the title, it seems to belong. This committee may report favorably or unfavorably, may recommend amendments and the passage after amendment or, the course most fatal of all to prospective laws, it may not report at all. If it gets out of one committee it is still likely to get into another, and it is subject to amendment at any time, and may be so changed that its author could not recognize it. Should it finally pass the third reading in the house where first introduced it is sent to the other house to be confronted by the same dangers.

When a bill is passed by either house it must be signed by the presiding officer and sent on to the other house. If again passed it is signed by the presiding officer and passed on to the Governor. If the Governor approves it he signs it and it becomes a law, as we shall see presently. If he neglects the bill for three days it becomes a law, as tho he had signed it. If he is opposed to having the bill become a law he may return it within three days to

the house where it originated with his written objections and his "veto." But if a bare majority of each house again vote for it it becomes a law over his veto. This requires a vote of twenty-six in the Senate, and fifty-one in the House. When a vote is to be cast the Clerk of the House voting stands up by the presiding officer and calls the roll of members. As each member's name is called he answers "yea" or "nay," which means for or against the bill, and the clerk marks how each man votes. If the yeas have a majority the bill must be sent to the other house to be voted on in the same way.

If either house amends a bill which has been sent to it by the other, by changing just one word or the spelling of a word, and then passes it, the bill must be returned to the original house and again passed before it can be sent to the Governor. If the house which originated the bill refuse to concur in the amendment they may restore the bill to its original form and send it back or may drop it. For before a bill gets to the Governor's table it must have been adopted in all its parts by a majority of both houses.

When voting to elect a United States Senator, the whole Legislature meets in one room, and votes as one house. Each political party in the Legislature usually nominates a candidate for United States Senator and gives him the united party vote.

The Legislature remains in session sixty-one days at $6 a day for each member. Each member also receives 20 cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the capital. This partially pays their expenses. We ought not expect too much from a $6 Legislature. When occasionally we have a first-class, sane and honest General Assembly, composed of men who are willing to sacrifice their time for the public good, we are very lucky indeed—for it's mere luck.

When the session is over the laws are at once published and bound in a volume called "The Acts." From 100 to 500 copies are sent to each County Clerk for distribution. So soon as the Secretary of State receives a receipt for the books from all the County Clerks the Governor issues a proclamation declaring all the laws in effect. Some laws, with an emergency clause, go into effect as soon as signed by the Governor, and every Judge, Mayor, and Justice of the Peace must make his decisions according to them from that day forth.

The Laws, Lawyers and the Practice of Law.

The Legislature, as we have told you, meets—well you remember when and where, don't you? They meet to make new laws. If a new law conflicts with an old one, the new one is the law. Some laws are repealed without making another to take its place. The great bulk of our laws remain the same year after year. Some laws are over fifty years old. All the laws of Indiana are bound in one large volume called the "Statutes of Indiana." They fill about 2,000 pages and are equal to about thirty-five such books as a third reader. Whenever you see a "Statutes," notice the date on the back. It ought not to be more than twenty years old. Most of our present liquor law, "The Nicholson Law," was enacted in 1895.

There is so much law, that altho it is made as simple as possible the ordinary citizen and business man can not study very much of it. They generally consult a lawyer, called also an attorney. It is the attorney's business to know the law, or to inform himself about it before he gives advice. The most honest men disagree about their legal rights, and have to let their troubles be adjusted in Court according to law. Lawyers also disagree as to

the meaning of the laws, and disagree with the Judge and appeal the case to the Supreme Court for final settlement. The Supreme Court Judges write out their views on the case. These written decisions fill about 85,000 pages.

Were you ever in a lawyer's office? Whose? In what town? Lawyers generally live at the county seat, but not always. You probably noticed the big book cases filled with leather bound books. Most lawyers have a set of the Indiana Reports, nearly 160 volumes. Three volumes are published each year now as the Judges of the Supreme Court continue to write opinions. This set of books costs about $400.

There is one other court to which a person may appeal if dissatisfied with the verdict of the County Circuit Court. That is the Appellate Court, which, as its name indicates, can try only such cases as have already been tried elsewhere and sent to it on appeal. It is the same as the Supreme Court only in respect to the size of cases it may try. If the amount of money involved is below $3,500 an appealed case is sent to the Appellate Court; if above $3,500, then to the Supreme Court. Or if one convicted of a misdemeanor appeals, his case is heard by the Appellate Court; if convicted of a felony he appeals to the Supreme Court. The written decisions of the Appellate Court now fill about thirty volumes of reports.

When the lawyers on different sides of a case disagree on the meaning of a certain law they search through these reports to see if a similar case has ever been decided by the Supreme or Appellate Court. If they find several decisions upon similar but not quite the same points they try to prove their own case by those in their favor.

There are five judges in the Supreme Court, and five in the Appellate Court. It is not always that the five Judges in the court all reach the same conclusion on a point of law or the rights of an individual; but the verdict

of any three stands as the "Decision of the Court." The different opinion of the other two is sometimes written out at great length as the "Dissenting Opinion" and filed for future reference.

There is not a line of law by which a railway company is liable for damages for injuries or destruction of life by the carelessness of its employes. Yet Circuit Courts often award heavy damages. The decisions of the higher courts constitute the only law on such matters, except that statute prohibits courts and juries from awarding more than $5,000 damages for a death.

In an argument in the Circuit Court the lawyers on the different sides take turns reading these decisions to the Judge. Sometimes the Judge has to sit and listen for a whole day, sometimes even a whole week to this reading, altho his salary is only $3,500 a year.

Some law libraries cost $4,000, but one can get a very good library for $600. Of course, one man can never read all his books, and sometimes a law book remains on the shelf, gathering dust, for twenty years without ever being opened. One book, however, may be worth hundreds of dollars for just one case, and then never be needed again. When your attorney represents you in court you are called his client; you are responsible for what he does. He is also responsible to you.

It is a fine thing to know some law; but it is a much finer thing to know some of the general principles of law. You will probably find something on that subject in your Civil Government. Be sure to attend court the next chance you have. Just to saunter into the court room and take a back seat won't do you any good. Select a day when a certain trial will occur. Learn something about the case before the day for trial, go early, stay till it is thru. It will be worth your while.

Township Assessor and Taxation.

Before going into the details of the conduct of our public offices we will first see how the money is obtained from the people for the purposes of carrying on our public business, for no Government can be carried on without money, and a Government can get no money except from its people, in the form of taxes.

Every honest man pays taxes in proportion to the value of his property. Each year the Township Assessor goes to every man and takes down in writing a list of the articles of property he owns, live stock, wagons, books, machinery, money, notes, mortgages, etc., and estimates their value. The citizen who gives the Assessor a list of his property must swear that it is a true statement of all he has so help him God, altho some dishonest men keep back more than half their property. Thus they swear a lie. What is it to swear a lie? It is perjury. If they are caught at this dishonesty they must pay all the back tax for this property, and pay a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $5,000 into the county treasury.

Property is hardly ever assessed at more than two-thirds of its actual value unless the property is actual money. Tho you can pay your taxes all in one sum it is divided up into several different funds, such as the school fund, township fund, State tax, road fund, etc. The County Treasurer distributes your money out into its separate funds. All the different funds together call for a tax rate of about 2 per cent., or $2 on each $100. Thus if your property is worth $1,500 you are assessed at $1,000 and your tax is $20 a year. You can pay half of it before the first Monday in May, and the other half before the first Monday in November. If you don't pay the first half when due, the whole amount of both instalments is at once marked due and 10 per cent. is added to the whole amount.

If not paid in November it is marked delinquent and your land is advertised in two of the county newspapers as being for sale for taxes and a similar notice is posted in the Court House, the sale to begin on the second Monday in February.

The usual proceeding is that a part of it is sold to the man who offers to pay the taxes for the smallest part of the land. If you let some other man bid it off he pays the taxes, the County Surveyor measures off the portion thus sold, and the Auditor gives him a deed for the part which he bids off.

You can, however, redeem it at any time within two years by paying the back taxes and all the costs of the advertising and selling. You must also pay to the purchaser 10 per cent. additional if redeemed within six months, 15 per cent. if redeemed after six months and in less than one year, and 25 per cent. if redeemed after the lapse of one year. So it pays to be punctual. If you cultivate the habit of never allowing yourself to be tardy at school nor at any place of business you will never let your land be sold for delinquent taxes. Yet, I knew a boy once who was at school every day very early, and yet was nearly always tardy—with his lessons.

Each man under 50 years of age pays a poll tax of $2 to $2.50. Each owner of a dog must pay a tax of $1 on him, whether the dog is worth three cents or not; and a tax of $2 for each additional dog he owns. The tax on a good horse is only about a dollar. The dog tax goes into a fund to pay the stock-owners for stock killed by dogs. The fund always a little more than pays for the sheep, other stock, or poultry killed in the State by dogs, and helps out the school fund besides. So dogs are of some use after all—to the public.

If there is any money left in the dog tax fund of a township after paying for the sheep and other stock killed

by the dogs, the surplus is turned into the tuition fund for the county. Money paid in the way of fines and forfeited bonds goes into the permanent State school fund to be loaned for the interest.

Some one get an inventory sheet from the Township Assessor, bring it to school and assess some one, but don't make the assessment too high.

The County Treasurer.

The County Treasurer has a great deal to do with all this tax business we have been talking about. But he does not fix the rates of taxation. If your taxes are too low, therefore, do not criticise the Treasurer, but the Commissioners, or the Assessor, or the Trustee. Better still, don't criticise any one till sure you're right, then go ahead, as Davy Crockett used to say. When you pay him your taxes, be sure to get your tax receipt—a slip of paper signed by the treasurer showing just what you have paid. Do this before leaving the office. The Treasurer and his clerks stand behind the counters just like cashiers in a bank.

As the end of the tax-paying time draws near, the office is crowed every day by persons who must wait their turn, and are impatient for fear they will become delinquent.

Have you thought of anything else to be said about the Treasurer? Well, he must give a very large bond before he can take charge of his office. A large number of citizens who own real estate, must sign an agreement to pay the county all the tax money if the Treasurer runs off with it, which he sometimes does. His bond is from $100,000 to $1,000,000. Always vote for an honest man for Treasurer.

In addition to the salary, the Treasurer also gets a certain per cent. of the delinquent taxes he collects. He must require non-residents to pay a license tax on any stock of

goods which they bring in to sell; as sometimes a merchant sends a stock of cloaks or clothing or books into another county for a short time to sell cheap. Did you ever hear of this being done? When and where? The next time you go to the county seat, step into the Treasurer's office and see how the Treasurer looks and acts. Probably you know him. If so describe him.

The County Commissioners and County Council.

What is done with all this tax money? Just a little of it is spent to pay the officials for collecting it. Then who gets to spend the rest of it and what is done with it?

The law regulates part of it, and the County Commissioners dispose of the rest of the county funds; the Township Trustee and the Advisory Board of the township funds, and the Legislature of the State funds.

The County Council, of seven men, is a new part of county Government that began in Indiana in November, 1900. The first Council was elected for two years; in 1902 they were elected for four years and that will be the length of their term until the law is changed. All they have to do is to regulate the amount of money the Commissioners may spend out of a certain fund. They can not control the Commissioners as to their manner of using this money. When the Council sets aside, say $500 for repairing a bridge, the act is called "making an appropriation."

Where a number of citizens desire that a bridge should be built by the county they sign a petition, asking the County Commissioners to build it with the public money appropriated for that purpose. The three Commissioners meet on the first Monday of each month in the office of the County Auditor. The different petitions which have

been left on file with the Auditor since their last meeting are taken up one by one and considered.

The Board of Commissioners constitute a court of three to consider these petitions and all claims against the county for services performed or goods furnished. Each monthly meeting is called a "term of the Commissioners' Court."

When a petition is presented the two leading questions to settle are: First—Is this improvement needed by the general public? Second—Is there any money that can be used to pay for it?

If a bridge is wanted across some stream and the Commissioners desire to build it, the law requires them first to send a surveyor or some competent person to the place to see, by careful measurement, just how long and high the grade should be, what kind of a bank is required and what it would probably cost. Then, if they decide it would be worth its cost to the county, they employ an architect to make out in writings and drawings, what is called the "plans and specifications," a written description of the bridge, grades, etc. This description must be placed on file in the Auditor's office. Then they advertise in the papers that on a certain day they will receive sealed bids for the work called for, and the man who gives a bond to build such a bridge for the least money, gets the contract. If he doesn't do his work according to contract, he gets no pay, unless the Commissioners simply give it to him. If two of them vote for a measure it is sufficient to carry it.

Whenever any person does any work for the county by contract, he presents his bill to the Commissioners for his pay. If they allow his claim, the Auditor writes him an "order" or warrant, which he takes to the Treasurer and gets his money. All the county officers must present to this board a bill for their salaries, which are payable usually each three months.

The County Council has more to say about what the Commissioners can do than about what they must do with the public money. The Council meets in September of each year, and fixes the rate of county taxes, and as we said a few pages ago, the Council "appropriates" just so much money for certain purposes.

If any contractor builds a bridge for the county, after the bridge money is all used up, he can not sue the county for his pay, even tho the Commissioners had hired him to build it, by a written contract. Neither can the Commissioners run the county in debt without the consent of the County Council. So, before you loan the county any money or build a bridge, make it your business to see that enough money has been appropriated to build the bridge and for that purpose, or that the Council has authorized the Commissioners to borrow your money.

A County borrows money by selling interest-bearing bonds. No county is out of debt so long as any of its bonds are unredeemed. Almost every county in this State, and in every State, is in debt to citizens and banks who hold county bonds.

Before the September meeting of the Council, the Commissioners are supposed to make out a careful estimate of what public conveniences are needed, what they will probably cost, and ask the County Council to appropriate sufficient money to pay for them. The Council is also asked to make a sufficient tax levy to raise enough money to satisfy the appropriation. The council can not appropriate money out of the road fund into the school fund, nor from any fund into another.

Do you know who your County Commissioners are? Or any members of the County Council? You might elect a Board of Commissioners of some of your classmates, who would transact some public business—grant liquor license,

or a petition to build a bridge, or give consent to put telephone poles along the public highway.

The law allows the Commissioners to employ a County Attorney to advise them as to the law on doubtful questions.

The Auditor keeps a detailed record of all the proceedings of the Commissioners' Court. By going to his office you can find a record of their doings clear back to the early history of your county.

Among the other duties of the County Commissioners as a court is that of granting or denying of liquor license. They must judge of an applicant's fitness for such business. The applicant must prove himself to be a man of good reputation, not addicted to the habit of drink, and to be a law-abiding citizen. They can not grant more than one license to each 500 population in the county, and may restrict the number to one for each 1,000 if they wish. They can not grant any license to any one to sell liquor within a township or within the corporate limits of any city wherein the citizens have voted against such license at any time within the past two years. Nor in any township or city ward wherein a majority of citizens have filed a remonstrance in writing against the liquor traffic.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these rights are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.—Thomas Jefferson, in Declaration of Independence.

County Recorder.

When you buy a knife or a bicycle or a school book, you simply pay the money, take the goods, and the trade is all over. Unless you bought those necessary articles on credit, there is no detailed record of the transaction. In the latter case the merchant charges the account on his books or takes your note. But if you buy a piece of land you will want the owner to give you a written deed for it and guarantee that he and none other has a right to sell it to you. He must sign this deed in the presence of a Notary Public, or a Justice of the Peace or a City Mayor. Then you take the deed to the office of the County Recorder in the Court House and have him record it. That is, he copies it down in a big book kept there for that purpose. In each County Recorder's office in this State you could find a big stack of such books, written full of the copies of deeds. He charges you $1 for copying it. You also pay the Auditor 10 cents for making a notice of the "transfer of ownership" on his tax books.

You notice in the county papers each week "Real Estate Transfers." This means sales of land. Land and whatever is growing or built upon it, is real estate. All other property is "personal property." If you don't pay in full for the land at the time you buy it, you give the seller a mortgage on it, and it is his business to get that mortgage recorded, which will cost him $1.

Does it seem to you that all this copying by a county official is a case of "much ado about nothing?" By no means. If the mortgage and the deed get lost or destroyed, the public records in the Court House will show who owns each tract of land in the county. Never buy a farm or a lot without first going to the Recorder's office to see if there is any mortgage on the real estate or whether you are paying the right person for it. Better

require the seller to furnish you an "abstract," which is a copy or memorandum of all the deeds and all the mortgages ever made for that land from the time the United States Government sold it to its first white owner and old settler.

Mortgages of chattels and real estate, mechanics' liens, leases, articles of incorporation, the names of trustees of churches and lodges, plats of cities and towns and additions thereto, and a number of other matters, are recorded in the proper books and carefully indexed for convenient reference.

The Recorder takes no part in managing the affairs of his county. He handles no funds, except the fees, and the fees belong to the county. He just copies down deeds and mortgages which people bring in. His salary is fixed by law according to the population of the county. Where the population is about 21,000, he gets about $1,500 a year. Who is your County Recorder? Who has sold any land near your home lately? Describe the necessary transactions in making the sale.

County Auditor.

As you have already noticed, the Auditor's duties are very largely connected with those of Recorder, Treasurer, Sheriff and Commissioners. He has, however, some special duties and powers of his own. For instance, if any Township Trustee or Assessor dies or resigns or goes insane, when the Commissioners are not in session, the Auditor at once appoints another man to fill the vacancy.

If the Commissioners are in session when the vacancy occurs, they make the appointment.

He has charge of the permanent school fund of the county, and persons who desire to borrow from it must

deal altogether with the Auditor. When any one owes the county for borrowed school fund or interest on the school fund, he must pay the money to the Treasurer and bring the Treasurer's receipt to the Auditor, who then gives him a "quietus," which is the receipt that counts, for the receipt is worthless without the quietus. When the county owes any citizen, the creditor must have his claim allowed by the Board of Commissioners, and the Auditor then issues him a warrant for the amount on the Treasurer, who will pay him his money.

The auditor gives notice of the holding of all elections to aid railroads, and publishes a list of the properties on which the taxes are delinquent (unpaid). He receives the report of Township Assessor and Trustee and of the County Treasurer. But the largest and most important work of the Auditor is keeping account of all funds which are received and paid out by the Treasurer, and keeping the records of the transactions of the County Commissioners, and the making of the tax duplicate. In a county where the population is about 21,000 his salary is $2,400. Who is your present County Auditor? Ask your father.

County Clerk of the Circuit Court.

The Clerk's chief duties are discussed under the topic of "Courts and Proceedings." In fact he is the Clerk of the Court. He issues all marriage licenses, appoints all administrators of estates, when court is not in session, appoints appraisers for estates, records all wills, appoints guardians for minor children, subject to approval of the judge. Quakers or "Friends" are not required to have a marriage license.

He also preserves the records of all court proceedings and all election returns. It takes two persons to conduct the office in a county of 20,000 population; and five to ten

in the more populous counties, as Marion, Allen, Madison or Vigo. The average salary is about $2,200, when the population is 21,000.

Sheriff.

The Sheriff is the executive officer of the county. He is the man who must arrest burglars, horse thieves, murderers and all other criminals. His duties are also described in the chapter on "Courts." He attends all sessions of the Circuit and Commissioners' Court. He summons jurymen, posts notices of election, puts down public riots and is the general peace officer of the county. He resides at the county jail. If he permits a mob to lynch a prisoner his office becomes vacant, unless he can show the governor that he did his whole duty to protect the prisoner from the mob. As he has a right to confine the prisoner in any jail in the State out of the reach of the mob he is almost inexcusable for ever allowing a prisoner to be lynched. Mobs generally freeze out in three or four days, even in the summer time. Who is your present sheriff? Do you think he would break up a mob?

County Superintendent.

The highest educational officer in each county is called the County Superintendent of Public Instruction. No one can teach in any school of the county unless the County Superintendent grants to him a teacher's license. The exceptions to this rule are graduates of the State Normal School, who hold a State license for life, and those who hold a license issued by the State Superintendent.

He exercises a general superintendence over the schools of the county, holds the county institute, visits each town-

ship institute, conducts the examination for teacher's license and for graduation in the common branches, grades the manuscripts, issues licenses or diplomas, visits the schools while in session, and is a sort of general adviser of the teachers and school officers of the county.

In case of disagreement between a Township Trustee and the citizens of his township regarding the best location for a new school house, the law makes the county superintendent the sole judge, and his decision is final.

The Superintendent is elected for a term of four years by the township trustees of the county on the first Monday of June. This began in 1899. Before that time they were elected in the same way, at the same time, but for only two years.

No one is eligible to be elected Superintendent who does not hold at the time of his election a three years' State license, or a sixty-month license, or a professional license, or a life license. This law was passed in 1905.

The law says the County Superintendent "shall receive no perquisites whatever." This means that he shall not charge any extras outside of his salary. He must not charge a teacher for a license or a pupil for a diploma. No self-respecting person will offer a Superintendent any "perquisites."

The law requires that every County Superintendent shall hold a "County Teachers' Institute" for one week each year. For this purpose the county must donate $100; and each of the teachers must pay an institute fee. In some counties this fee is 75 cents, in others it is $1.50 or even $2.50. Thus a fund is created with which the Superintendent employs lecturers and instructors for the institute.

The great work for the Superintendent is to keep bad people from teaching, and the schools supplied with good teachers.

A right industrious County Superintendent is worth $15,000 a year to the county. One who does not visit schools, nor grade manuscripts, nor attend to any other of his duties isn't worth very much. The salary ranges from $900 in the smaller counties to $1,500 in the largest. The county furnishes the necessary postage and an office room, but all other expenses of the office are paid by the Superintendent.

Truant Officer.

Since 1897 Indiana has had a compulsory education law. We now have in each county an official to see that this law is enforced. He is called the County Truant Officer. It is his duty to prosecute parents who refuse to let their children go to school. A parent or guardian must keep his children, between 7 and 14 years of age, in school all the time school is in session in his district or city. The Truant Officer is elected on the first Monday each May by the Township Trustees and Presidents of City School Boards. His salary is $2 a day.

Perhaps you have never seen a Truant Officer nor heard of his looking after truant children. It is perhaps in some other township than your own that he has been busy. He has been at work somewhere for he never loses a day and draws pay for about 140 days' service each year. By to-morrow morning see if you can learn the name of the present Truant Officer and his postoffice address. If you know of any children who are growing up in ignorance write him a letter telling him about it—no difference what grade you are in at school. What a bad thing it is for any young person to grow up in ignorance—but the law blames the parent, instead of the child, and that is right, isn't it? The boy or girl who loafs around instead of going to

school doesn't realize what an education is till it is too late. It is the Truant Officer's duty to prosecute the parent after you write him that such parent is violating the law. Many men have been fined, and some sent to jail for keeping their children out of school. Some people say it isn't anybody's business if a father keeps his children out of school. Among hogs and cattle it doesn't make much difference to one of the drove what another one does, but among men and women it is everybody's business what every one else does. So write your letter even if some one says "mind your own business." If you don't tell anybody that you are going to do so, nobody will know it. Always help carry out all the laws of your State and country. That is better patriotism than to wave the flag of your country and disregard the laws. Write your letter about as Wiggly Willie wrote one time, unless you can compose a better one.

Dear Mr. Truant Officer:—

Come over to our school, No. 15 Jackson Township, as soon as you can, for you are needed. Johnny Sauerkraut, of our district, has not been at school here nor at any other school for nearly three weeks. He is thirteen years old and so big that you mustn't tell him that I wrote you this letter. He has been out of school so much every term that he is only in the third reader and cannot recite the 8's in the multiplication table. He is not sick for he goes hunting every day. His parents are living but don't seem to care whether school keeps or not. They are very ignorant, and proud of it. O, it's awful.

Please come over and get after these people with some Indiana law. Make Mr. Sauerkraut send Johnnie to school or pay a fine or go to jail.

Yours very truly, Wiggly Willie.

The wild, savage races of the Pacific Islands have no schools, but their country is controlled by other governments that do have schools. If a citizen is too sick or too lazy to get clothes and books for his children will it cost any more for them to go to school and warm by the fire

than to shiver at home, or hunt rabbits, or loaf on store boxes? Is the Truant Officer a good institution?

Coroner.

The people usually elect a physician to the office of coroner. His chief duty is to hold "inquests" over the bodies of persons who have met death by violence or from any unknown cause, and to determine what was probably the direct and indirect cause of death. The inquest is somewhat like a trial in a Justice's Court. The Coroner may summon witnesses and have them testify. He generally asks a clerk to take down their testimony in writing and has the witness sworn to the written statement. If the Coroner finds that any person has criminally caused the death, he issues a warrant for such person's arrest, and causes him to be sent to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

Witnesses in a Coroner's inquest receive 75 cents a day and 5 cents per mile necessarily traveled—paid by the county. The Coroner may deputize any justice in the county to hold an inquest for him.

If the Sheriff of the county dies or resigns the Coroner becomes Sheriff for the remainder of the Sheriff's term. The Coroner is the official who must serve the writ when the Sheriff is to be arrested.

Man finds it necessary to surrender up a part of his property (taxes) to furnish means for the protection of the rest. And this he is induced to do by the same prudence which in every case advises him out of two evils to choose the least. Wherefore, security being the true design and end of government, it unanswerably follows that whatever form thereof appears most likely to insure us that security, with the least expense and greatest benefit, is preferable to all others.—Thomas Paine, in "Common Sense."

County Surveyor.

The County Surveyor is elected for a term of two years. His compensation consists wholly in fees. But landowners can employ other surveyors at the same fees. A survey made by the County Surveyor is "official" and landowners must accept as "legal" any survey made by him. The County Commissioners usually employ the County Surveyor to do the surveying for the county. He locates boundary lines between farms, runs the line of public ditches and highways.

He has the power to take acknowledgments of deeds and mortgages, to administer oaths in proper cases, and is ex-officio a drainage commissioner.

Drainage Commissioners.

Drainage Commissioners are county officers whose duties relate to the construction and repair of public ditches and drains. In addition to the Surveyor there is one such officer appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, who holds office for two years unless sooner removed. These two commissioners are required to inspect the lands likely to be affected by the proposed drain, and report to the court regarding its utility and practicability, and if they recommend its construction, to prepare a list of all lands affected thereby and assess the benefits and damages to each tract. Proceedings to establish a public drain are commenced by filing a petition in the Circuit or Superior Court or before the County Commissioners, and in either case the work may be defeated at the petitioner's cost unless it appear that the proceeding is regular, the plan such as to secure the best results, and the benefits to be secured greater than the cost.

County Assessor.

A County Assessor is elected for a four years' term, with full power to examine into the ownership of property and place upon the tax lists, for taxation in the name of the owner, all property which may have been omitted by the Township Assessors. The salary is $850 in a county with a population of 21,000. Usually he earns many times this amount for the county. He is also allowed $2 a day for a deputy for sixty days.

No one is eligible to this office unless he shall have been a resident freeholder in the county two years before election.

The County Board of Review is composed of the County Assessor, who is its President; the Auditor, who acts as Secretary; the Treasurer, and two freeholders appointed by the Judge of the Circuit Court. The board meets annually on the first Monday in June and continues till its work is completed. It hears all complaints as to the assessments, adds omitted property, corrects errors, and raises or lowers any assessment which it considers necessary, for the purpose of equalizing assessments thruout the county. For this purpose, it may call and examine witnesses upon oath.

The Grand Jury.

You have no doubt often heard people say that somebody's meanness ought to be reported to the Grand Jury. Probably you or some of your neighbors have been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury to tell what you know of violations of the law down in your neighborhood. The Grand Jury is always composed of six men of the county. They meet in a room in the court house, lock the

doors, and admit one person at a time, and force him to answer, if he can, whatever questions they or the prosecutor asks him about the violations of the law.

Before they begin their work they must come into the court room where the Judge instructs them how to proceed.

He orders them to investigate fearlessly and impartially, and to indict each and every man who seems to be guilty of any crime or misdemeanor. They then must take oath that they will do so. Then they and the Prosecutor give to the Sheriff the name of every person they want, who they think can disclose any crime and the Sheriff summons the parties to appear before the Grand Jury. Very often the person summoned doesn't know what is wanted of him, but must go or he is liable to be arrested and fined for contempt of court. People who want crime prosecuted often write letters to the Prosecutor, telling who would probably be good witnesses. And these witnesses are summoned. No one ever knows exactly what is done by a Grand Jury or how it is done. The door is always guarded by a bailiff. When he sends a witness into the room one of the grand jurymen, called the "foreman," has him take an oath to answer truly all interrogatories and not divulge anything which transpires. If he comes out and tells what was said he is liable to a heavy fine for contempt of court. If a witness testifies that he saw Henry Dale steal something, or try to steal it, or burn a house, or beat a horse cruelly, or disturb a civil meeting, the Grand Jury indicts him. That is, they write out a "true bill," as it is called, charging him with the offense, and hand this bill to the Clerk. At least five of the Grand Jury must concur in an indictment before it can be returned, and the "bill" must be signed by the foreman. The Clerk then writes out a warrant for his arrest and hands it to the Sheriff, who

arrests him. Henry Dale must then either go to jail or give bond. That is, must give security that he will either remain and stand trial or pay a certain sum of money. Sometimes the Sheriff doesn't arrest him, because Henry Dale is not to be found, but has gone West for his health when the Grand Jury meets.

If you want to prosecute a criminal and the Grand Jury is not in session, you can do so by affidavit and information by the help of the Prosecuting Attorney. Who is he? How is the Grand Jury chosen?

How Juries are Chosen.

Each year the Judge appoints two freeholders, well known to be of opposite politics, as Jury Commissioners to serve during the following calendar year. Such Jury Commissioners, after taking an oath to select only such men for jurymen as they believe to be of good repute for honesty and intelligence, and not to select any one who has asked to be selected, proceed to take from the names of the tax duplicate twice as many Jurymen as are required for both Grand and Petit Jury for all the terms of court to be held in the county within the year. They shall write each man's name on a separate slip of paper and place the slips in a box and deliver the box locked to the Clerk of the Court. The commissioner whose politics is opposite that of the Clerk shall keep the key.

The Jury Commissioners must also be careful to select men who are voters in the county and who are either freeholders (land owners) or householders (married men).

Within a week before the commencement of a term of Court the Clerk has the Commissioner with the key to shake the box well and open it. The Clerk then draws out six slips of paper, one at a time. The names on the

slips are names of the six men who are to be the Grand Jurors. Then he draws twelve more for the twelve members of the Petit or Trial Jury.

The Sheriff summons these Jurymen to come to court whenever the Judge so orders.

Jurymen receive $2 a day and 5 cents for each mile necessarily traveled, to be paid out of the county treasury.

If a citizen applies to be a member of the Jury or requests any one to procure him a place on either Grand or Petit Jury he is liable to a fine for contempt of court.

Courts and Court Proceedings—Civil Cases.
Circuit Court.

What are courts for anyway? They furnish the way for you to obtain these rights which the law says you are entitled to. All the laws in the world could do you no good if there were not courts to start them in motion for you and other persons.

If a man has borrowed money of you and won't pay it back, or has bought something of you and now won't pay you for it, how are you going to get your money? You answer that you will sue him. So you will sue him, will you? If you go and show him the law that says he has to pay it, that still doesn't get you the money. Well, then, let's sue him and get it by law. You must do it all in writing. You first get your attorney (or you may be your own attorney) to write your complaint, as it is called. The complaint must say that Mr. A. owes you a certain amount of money, which is now due and unpaid. If he gave you his note, say so, and copy the words and figures of the note into your complaint, and in it also ask the court to award you a certain amount of costs. Your complaint might read:

State of Indiana, In the.....Circuit Court.
.....County. .....Term, 1903.
John Doe vs. Richard Roe.

The plaintiff complains of the defendant and says, that the defendant on the 30th day of March, 1902, bought of the plaintiff a horse for which defendant agreed to pay $150 and gave his promissory note therefor due one day after date. That said note is due and unpaid, and a copy of note marked exhibit "A" is made a part of this complaint. Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment for $200 and costs and all other proper relief.

.....
Plaintiff.

Before you read any further guess how you are ever going to get this to the attention of the court (the Judge). Court is in session only certain months of each year in most counties.

The law requires the Clerk to keep his office open all day every working day in the year. You take your written complaint to the Clerk and hand it to him, saying, "I wish to file this complaint." It is almost like mailing a letter. Don't try to tell the Clerk what is in the complaint, for he doesn't care. You are not the first person who has ever filed a complaint. He cares no more about it than the postmaster cares what is in a letter you are mailing. But you haven't got your money yet. However, you go home and let the matter rest for a while. You have written on the back of complaint the day defendant is to appear in court. He is called the defendant, and you are the plaintiff, because you are complaining and he must defend.

In due time the Clerk writes out a slip called a "summons" and hands to the Sheriff. It reads,

To the Sheriff of..... County: You are hereby commanded to summons Richard Roe (party who owes you) to appear in the.....Circuit Court on the.....day (whatever day you have named, just so you have given him ten days' notice) and answer the complaint of (your name) wherein he claims the sum of $200.

Signed, ..., Clerk.

The Sheriff then goes out to hunt up this defendant to read him this summons and "return" the summons to the Clerk. If the defendant does not appear on the day set you may take a "default" against him. If he never appears, the Judge renders a judgment against him.

But you still haven't got your money. The judgment in your favor doesn't authorize you to go and take his corn or horse or piano. The Clerk will then give the Sheriff an execution—an order for the Sheriff to levy on defendant's property. After giving ten days' public and written notice the Sheriff may sell at auction to the highest bidder and pay you the amount he owes and give the defendant the remainder, if any is left. If he is a married man who owes you, the law allows him to keep $600 worth of property, no difference how much he owes. So be careful about loaning money or selling on credit to married men.

But now suppose that you haven't his note, and suppose he claims that he doesn't owe you but $40, how are you going to get your money? When he appears in court to deny some part of it, he denies by filing his "answer." Each party then names the witnesses to prove his side of the case and the judge sets a day for trial. The Sheriff subpoenies the witnesses and they must all take an oath to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help them God. You, being the plaintiff, will go on the witness stand first. Your lawyer will sit near and ask you to state to the Judge or Jury all the facts of the transaction with defendant. He will ask you a great many questions. Witnesses are asked to tell where they live, what their occupation is, and sometimes their age, even though some people would rather find a ten-dollar gold piece than to state their correct age in public. When the lawyer has asked you all he cares to you must then answer a good many questions by the defendant's lawyer, who is likely

to be a very bad man. This is called cross-examination. You don't have to answer his questions except on matters which your own lawyer asked you about.

The Judge decides whether a witness has to answer a question, and if he refuses when the Judge orders him to answer he will pretty likely be fined or sent to jail for contempt of court. If one of the witnesses who was present at the horse trade swears a falsehood against you he is guilty of perjury, and it is your duty to send him to the penitentiary for two years and have him fined a thousand dollars. This is very much easier said than done. After you and your witnesses have told almost everything you know the defendant and his witnesses testify. Then the lawyers argue the case just like debating the question at school, "What is the more useful, the horse or the cow?"

I had forgotten to say that if either side demands a jury the trial must be conducted in the presence of a Jury of twelve men, who must be either married or the owner of land. By agreement of all interested parties the Jury may be a less number. So you see what is necessary for you to serve on a Jury. Then the lawyers make their speeches to the Jury, but the Judge remains present to see that lawyers do not ask improper questions nor say improper things.

Most trials are held in the big room of the court house, called the Court Room. You have been there, haven't you? All courts must be open to the public. You can go quietly in at any time and observe the proceedings. Do you know who is the Judge for your county? Or the Prosecuting Attorney?

The costs in a suit mean the fees charged by the Clerk and Sheriff, and the witnesses. The losing party in a lawsuit is supposed to have been in the wrong, therefore responsible for the lawsuit, and must pay the costs. But

if you sue for $150, and the defendant offers to pay $40, and the Judge or Jury finds that he owes you but $35, then you must pay all the costs. The costs vary from $10 to $30, outside of the witness fees. Witnesses are allowed $1.25 a day and 5 cents a mile for the round trip from their home to the county seat.

The court just described, which is carried on at the County Court House, is called the Circuit Court. So when you hear men say they will sue in the Circuit Court they mean they will go to the county seat and file their complaint with the County Clerk and have the Sheriff notify the witnesses and defendant.

If either party is dissatisfied with the verdict he can appeal to the Supreme or Appellate Courts as explained in the chapter on "Laws, Lawyers and Practice." All verdicts in a Justice of the Peace Court may be appealed to the Circuit Court and tried as a new case.

If a person is arrested for a crime or misdemeanor when court is not in session, he can not have his trial at that time. Unless charged with murder he can give bond or bail if friends will sign it, and thus remain free till time for the trial. This bond is a written guarantee that he will not run away, but will stand his trial even if he has to go to the penitentiary. If his bond is $1,000, and he runs away, the county first takes his property for the bond, and if that doesn't bring $1,000 his bondsmen must come in and pay the remainder. The bond money goes to the school fund.

The jurisdiction or authority of each Judge extends over what is called a judicial district. This may be one or more counties according to population. About 50,000 inhabitants is an average district population. In each district a Judge is elected every six years.

Prosecuting Attorney.

In each judicial district a Prosecuting Attorney is elected every two years; it is his duty to prosecute all criminals. He receives a salary of $500 a year from the State and a fee of $5 from every person convicted of misdemeanor—unless the prisoner lays out his fine in jail. Then the Prosecutor loses his fee. In certain cases in the Circuit Court he gets $7.50.

When the defendant in a divorce suit is unable to employ a lawyer to prevent the divorce the Prosecutor must act as defendant attorney if requested to do so. When a Prosecutor dies or resigns the Governor appoints some attorney to fill the vacancy. He generally has a deputy in each township who may claim a fee for each conviction in a Justice's Court in the township. The Justice must notify the deputy whenever an arrest is made, and the deputy may claim his fee even when the person arrested pleads guilty.

Justice of the Peace.

If you sue for a small amount and want to give your neighbors something to talk about, you will probably sue before a Justice of the Peace—'Squire So and So.

He is a minor Judge and the Constable is his Sheriff. His jurisdiction in civil cases is his township; in criminal cases the county. The Justice is his own Clerk. Either side may demand a jury—usually a jury of six—and the loser pays the costs. You can sue for amounts below $200 in a Justice's Court. The Justice can administer oaths, acknowledge deeds, and solemnize marriage contracts, but can not grant divorces.

All suits for money or for right of way, etc., are called

civil suits. We can't put a man in jail in this country for debt, but we can for crime. Any case in which a man may be punished in any way is called a "Criminal Case," or "State's Case," even if the fine is only one cent. When Henry Dale gets drunk in public and creates a disturbance, he doesn't thereby become indebted to anyone for $5, but owes the State. Any boy or girl or man or woman may go before a Justice of the Peace or Mayor and make an affidavit that such is true. The affidavit reads:

State of Indiana,.....County, ss:
State of Indiana vs. Henry Dale.

Weary Willie, being duly sworn upon his oath, says, that in said county on or about the 20th of January, 1903, Henry Dale was then and there unlawfully found in a state of intoxication in a public place, to-wit: The Main street of Needmore.

Weary Willie.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 22d of January, 1903.

I. G., Justice of the Peace.

The Justice must issue a warrant somewhat as follows:

State of Indiana, ...County, ss:

To any Constable of.....County, you are hereby commanded to arrest Henry Dale and bring him forthwith before me to answer the charge of being drunk, etc.

When Henry arrives the Justice pushes back his spectacles and asks: "What answer do you make, guilty or not guilty?" If he answers guilty the Justice must impose a fine and charge him up with the costs. Henry must pay the bill, or stay it or go to jail and stay as many days as he owes dollars.

All this prosecution may be done in the Circuit just as easily as in a Justice's Court. If he pleads not guilty he doesn't have to prove that he was not drunk or anything else. The State, or prosecution must prove beyond all reasonable doubt that he was drunk or the Justice must

acquit him, that is, set him free and tell him to go about his business. A man can not be punished for refusing to testify against himself, and the law gives the accused person the benefit of every doubt.

Some Legal Advice.

Now just because you know some law—and it is quite likely that you now know more of it, and more how to use it than the average voter—don't make a business of threatening your friends with lawsuits, or your friends will become very scarce. Laws and courts are only to be used as a last resort. The man who always talks of taking his troubles to court usually finds it a most expensive school of experience, where the knowledge gained is worth less than the tuition. The study of law is a grand and inspiring study. Your very freedom is guaranteed to you by the laws of your country and State. Persons who know the law very rarely get into court. Still if you can't get justice otherwise, then go to the law.

Town Government.

In the country are a number of small towns and villages. You have perhaps been thru several of them. Which ones? Some are incorporated—that is, have a town Government. The law-making part of this Government is the Board of Trustees, not less than three nor more than seven, elected by the people.

The Trustees may levy taxes for improvements, such as sidewalks, streets, public wells and electric lights, to provide apparatus for extinguishing fires, etc.

The Town Marshal is to keep the peace, to arrest drunk or disorderly persons, and supervise the working of the

streets. The Town Clerk keeps the minutes of the Trustees' meetings and the Town Treasurer has charge of the town funds. When a peddler or an auctioneer wishes to sell goods at the houses or upon the street he often has to go to the clerk and obtain a license to do so. It costs a man about a dollar for the privilege of selling a wagon load of watermelons on the street unless he has raised them himself. Of course, he can sell to merchants without any license. A town may also have a board of three School Trustees, but if the population is less than 1,500 the school is usually controlled and supported by the Township Trustee.

City Government.

The law making part of a city Government is the Common Council and the City Mayor. There are also the City Clerk, the City Treasurer and the City Marshal, who have about the same duties as the corresponding officials in a town. A town must attain a population of 2,000 before it can change into a city Government. A city Government has greater powers than a town Government, and for that reason the people of a town nearly always vote to adopt the city Government just as soon as they can count enough people—2,000—sometimes before.

Cities below 10,000 in population are legally known as cities of the fifth class. Under the present law the Mayor is elected for a term of four years, beginning with November, 1905. On the same day a Councilman is elected from each ward and at least two Councilmen at large are elected, each for a term of four years. The city must be divided into at least three wards. The Mayor appoints the City Marshal, and the Council appoints the Night Watchman. The Mayor presides at all meetings of the Council,

which must be at least once each month, and he has the same judicial powers that a Justice of the Peace has.

The regulations passed by the Trustees of a town or by the City Council of a city are called ordinances. These are published in the papers so the people will know about them, and are then laws for the people who live or stop there, just as much as the State laws. So you had better read the papers. In some cities and towns they fine a man for leaving his horse untied on the street or for driving too fast on the streets, or for riding a bicycle on the sidewalk, or for peddling goods without a license. Sometimes a Marshal arrests a stranger for doing some of these things, while people who live there do the same every day. It is a good Marshal who enforces all the laws and ordinances against all the people all the time.

When a man violates a city ordinance and is arrested, he is generally brought before the Mayor for trial. A railroad company not long ago violated a city ordinance by refusing to put a flagman at a certain street crossing to warn persons of approaching trains. Well, the Marshal couldn't arrest the railroad. But the city notified the railroad agent of the town (the city ticket agent and telegraph operator) to appear in court. The Mayor inflicted a heavy fine on the road and they had to pay it or the city would have taken possession of one or more of its trains, arrested the men who tried to take the train away and put them into the jail or calaboose.

A city may build or purchase an electric light plant, a system of water works and furnish light and water to the people. Or they may charter a private person to do so.

The city schools are entirely controlled by a board of three School Trustees, elected by the Council. They usually employ a City Superintendent to make the course of study and assume general control of all the schools of the city.

If you can conveniently do so visit two or three Council meetings in succession. Go early and stay till the meeting adjourns.

The Poor House.

In almost every county there is a large farm known in law as the County Farm, but generally called by the people, "The Poor House." This is kept by a superintendent appointed by the County Commissioners as a home for the aged and helpless who have no other home. The Trustee may assist poor persons in his township to the extent of $15 a year each, and by special permission of the Commissioners may give still more. If it appears that such persons are likely to remain permanently "on the township," that is, can never again make a living; the Trustee must take them to the County Farm. This is generally a pretty good sort of home and sometimes persons, just as a matter of pure laziness, go there to make it their home.

Township Trustee.

No public office is more important directly to you and your neighbors, than that of Township Trustee. He has much more to do with affairs in which you and the neighbors have a personal interest than has the Governor or the President. There are 1,016 townships in Indiana, and therefore 1,016 Trustees; there is only one Governor for the State, and one President for the forty-six different States. So that in reality all of the Trustees of the State are a much more important affair in Indiana than the Governor or President.

The Township Trustee is the general manager, bookkeeper, treasurer, educational overseer for all the people

of the township outside the cities and incorporated towns, and the "overseer of the poor" for the whole population, including cities and towns. In townships containing large cities, the Trustee's office is often thronged all day long in the winter time, by poor or unfortunate persons seeking aid—money for coal, or food or clothing, sometimes, tho not often, for school books.

In the rural districts the Trustee is regarded by many persons as a bureau of free information, and they consult him for all kinds of legal advice, for which a lawyer would charge a fee. Many persons also give advice quite as freely as they ask it, and the Trustee who tries to heed it all, has a hard task. While his position gives him great powers, his responsibility is also very great, and he usually receives so much criticism and so little credit and a good Trustee is so valuable to the township that the office ought to pay a great deal more salary than it does. Since the first edition of this book, the writer has visited about 700 Township Trustees. A majority of them declare that if the election were to do over again, they would not under any circumstances have the office and its annoyance at the salary now allowed by law, which is $2.00 a day. An interesting problem is, "How can we induce good business men or school men to accept the office?" The following are some of the Trustee's duties:

He, in the first place, must keep a written record of all the township business. Must take charge of the financial affairs of the township. Receive from the County Treasurer all money belonging to the township and pay out the same according to law.

If any Road Supervisor dies or resigns the Trustee must appoint someone to fill the vacancy.

He must see that all the different township funds for roads, schools, poor and other purposes, be used in the

right way, and perform all the duties which once were performed by a Township Board.

Previous to 1859, every township had three Trustees, who together constituted a Board for the transaction of township business. It had also a Town Clerk and a Township Treasurer. All these offices were elected annually by the voters of the township. Owing to the expense and the fact that a divided responsibility did not produce the best results, the system was abolished in 1859.

If any property, such as road tools, school property or any other belongs to the township, the Trustee must see after its protection.

He builds all schoolhouses, keeps the schools in session, purchases fuel, provides repairs, takes care of the premises, in fact, the Trustee is expected to see after all the school affairs of every kind, and many are the tales of needed repairs and changes, etc., that he must listen to. He is by law the inspector of all elections in his precinct, unless some candidate on some ticket is his near kinsman —as near as second cousin, in which case he is ineligible.

The present school system of Indiana is generally considered one of the best in the United States or in the world. The education of the people ranks very high. This is almost entirely the work of the past and present Township Trustees of the State. The influence of a Governor or a President in such matters is very small, if indeed they have any at all.

The rates of the township taxes are proposed by the Township Trustee based upon what will probably be required to carry on the needed business for the ensuing year. Each year early in August he makes out in writing what is called "Estimate of Expenditures and Tax Levies for the Year 191—." In this he states just how much money is needed for each of the township funds, and what

the rate of taxes must be to raise the money. He posts up a copy of this estimate in each postoffice in his township and publishes the same also in two papers representing the two leading political parties in the county, and if a paper is published in the township he also publishes his estimates in it.

When the Township Advisory Board of three members, meets on the first Tuesday of September of each year the Trustee places before them this estimate, together with a statement of the assessed valuation of all the taxable property of the township. He then shows them by items just what he needs—which is necessarily a very extensive list and the board may either order the levy asked for, or make a different levy.

On or before the first Tuesday in June of each year the Advisory Board shall meet with the Trustee and levy a road tax of not more than 30 cents on each $100 of property in the township. This tax may be worked out by property owners. They may also levy a tax of 10 cents to be paid in money with other taxes.

The Trustee's salary is fixed by the Advisory Board—that is, they determine how many days he shall devote to township business at $2 a day. In townships with a population above 25,000 a salary is fixed by the County Commissioners at not less than $1,000 nor more than $1,500. In townships with a population of over 75,000 his salary is $1,800 a year; and in townships of over 100,000 his salary is $2,500. This last applies to only one township in the State—Center Township, Marion County, which contains the greater part of Indianapolis.

Each January the Trustee must make a full settlement with his Advisory Board, who go over his books to see that the township business is being properly recorded.

A Trustee holds his office for four years, and can serve

but one term in eight years. Who is your present Trustee? How many past Trustees of your township can you remember?

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.—Amendment I to Federal Constitution.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.—Amendment X to Federal Constitution.

Road Supervisor.

A farmer once wished to express his contempt for a statesman who had been President of the United States. Said the farmer, "I would not vote for that man for Road Supervisor," thus implying that the office of Road Supervisor is a very humble office. A few years before, when this same farmer was helping elect this statesman to the office of President, he said, "Let's vote the straight ticket, from President down to Road Supervisor." But the Supervisor may be as important to you some day as the President. He can command or "warn out" every able-bodied man in his "Road District" to labor upon the public highway, under his direct supervision, not less than two nor more than four days each year. This applies to men between the age of 21 and 50 years. And if a citizen, after being warned, neglects or refuses to work at the place and on the day ordered by the Supervisor, or to send a hand, it is the duty of the Supervisor to sue him. No property is exempt from such a suit. He must pay $1.50 for each day that he should have worked. If the Supervisor is aware that the citizen owns a team of horses, oxen or mules, or a wagon or road scraper, he may order the cit-

izen to bring them and use them in his road work. And if the citizen refuses, then the Supervisor need not accept any of his services, but may charge him up with $1.50 for each day he was expected to work. This $1.50 a day is called "commutation money." But if he brings a team he is allowed a day's time for each team. In an emergency the Supervisor may warn out the citizens at any time to repair a road and give them credit on their time for the next year. The Supervisor is the only official in Indiana who is elected at a special election, and the only one not elected by the Australian system of voting. The Legislature of 1907 tinkered with the law for the election of Supervisors to this effect:

On or before the first day of December, 1907, each Township Trustee shall divide his township into any suitable number of road districts, not to exceed four: Provided: That in all civil townships exceeding thirty-six square miles in area, the Township Trustee may divide his township into any number of road districts, not exceeding six. Such road districts shall not be held to include any part or parts of cities or incorporated towns that may be in the township in which such districts are located. Such road districts shall be as nearly equal in number of miles of roads as practicable. Whenever such Trustee shall deem it necessary he may make such changes in such road districts as will subserve the public interests. The qualified voters in such road district in the several townships of the several counties in the State shall, on the second Saturday after the first Monday in December, 1907, and every two years, elect a Supervisor, who shall hold his office for the term of two years and until his successor has been elected and qualified. He shall carry into effect all orders of the Trustee of the township in which the road district is situated touching the highways and bridges

therein, and keep the same in good repair. Each Road Supervisor shall receive for his services actually performed the sum of $2.00 per day, for not to exceed sixty days in any one year.

Treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.—Art. III, Sec. 2, Federal Constitution.

State School System and Its Administration—State Superintendent.

We have already seen the relation of the County Superintendent and of the Township Trustee to the common school.

At the head of the State school system, however, is the Superintendent of Public Instruction, or State Superintendent, as he is more often called. By virtue of his office he is a Trustee of the State Normal School, which is for the purpose of preparing teachers to teach in the common schools of Indiana. He is also a member of the State Board of Education which chooses all the school texts and prepares the course of study for all the schools of the State. He is required by law to visit each county at least once during his term of office, to ascertain the condition of the school funds. If the permanent funds are not safely invested, or are not earning 6 per cent., it is his duty to report the County Auditor to the Legislature. He may even direct the Prosecuting Attorney to bring suit in the name of the State to recover any school funds that are in danger of becoming lost.

Any teacher dissatisfied with the grade of license given him by the County Superintendent may appeal to the State Superintendent, or may send his examination manu-

script to the State Superintendent direct and have it graded by him instead of by the County Superintendent. The State Superintendent is practically the Attorney-General on school matters. He must give his opinion, when so requested, on the meaning of any part of the school law; and must compile and cause to be published the school laws of the state.

But the great work which has engaged the State Superintendents for the last few years has been to secure more high schools, and the consolidation of the township schools; that is the establishment of a large school near the center of the township and the abandonment of the smaller district schools. This nearly always results in the high school.

While this work must be done by the wide-awake Township Trustees, yet the plan had its origin and encouragement from the State Superintendent. In an early day when schools were few, and families large, and the roads were very bad, a State Superintendent said he "hoped to live to see a schoolhouse at every crossroads in Indiana." At that time he was right. But as each village now has a graded school which is much better than a district school, so many pupils come in from the country that the district is often left without enough pupils to make school life pleasant or interesting.

The movement for centralized and high schools was first taken up and encouraged by State Superintendent David M. Geeting, who was elected in 1894. Prior to his administration only a township here and there had any high school at all. He traveled in every county in the State, speaking at institutes, and conferring with Township Trustees in behalf of township high schools. The same ideas were vigorously advanced by State Superintendent Frank L. Jones, who was elected in 1898, and by Fassett A. Cotton, who was first elected in 1902, and until now

there is scarcely a township in the State that hasn't a high school.

The salary of the State Superintendent is $3,600 a year, an assistant is allowed $2,000 a year, and a deputy $1,500. The law provides $720 a year for a stenographer, and $1,000 for traveling expenses. He is elected for a term of two years. Mr. Cotton was elected in 1906 to a third term. Robert J. Aley, Ph. D., was elected to this office in 1908. For several years he had been instructor at Indiana University. Charles A. Greathouse was elected in 1910.

Candidates for this office are nominated by the regular Democratic and Republican State Conventions, and are voted for by the people the same as other candidates on the State ticket. As most citizens know none of the candidates, they vote the State ticket by stamping the eagle or the rooster. So the only sure way in Indiana to get a good man is for both the Democratic and Republican State Conventions to nominate good men.

The School Fund.

The common school fund contains all the money that has ever been paid in the way of fines—a very large amount each year—all forfeited bonds of criminals, all money derived from lands or other property to which there are no heirs, and gets whatever tax may be assessed upon corporations for the benefit of the common school fund. From 1834 to 1859 the State of Indiana was a stockholder in the State Bank, and the State's share of profits in that time amounted to $3,750,000, all of which went into the common school fund.

Then we have the "Congressional Township School Fund," which together with all money derived from liquor

licenses and unclaimed fees, constitute the "School Revenue for Tuition." The United States Government owns all the land of the State, until the land has been entered by settlers, and until then, called "Congress Land." But Congress donated to Indiana each section numbered 16—see "How Land is Surveyed"—the proceeds from the sale of such land to go to the Congressional Township School Fund. It has practically all been sold long ago.

These school funds are distributed among the different County Auditors to be loaned at 6 per cent. on real estate mortgage and insured improvements. Only the interest can be used. The school funds are not to be permitted to diminish, and the Common School Fund constantly increases. A county of 25,000 population is likely to have about $27,000 of the Congressional School Fund and about $75,000 of the Common School Fund. The County Auditor must either keep this money loaned out, or the county must pay the State Treasurer the interest. He can loan one person but $2,000, and for only five years. The property mortgaged must be worth twice the amount of the loan. The interest on the Congressional Township Fund is collected by the County Treasurer and is distributed among the different townships according to the number of school children enumerated.

Interest on the Common School Fund is also collected by the County Treasurer, and taken to the State Treasurer, and is by him redistributed to the different counties according to the number of persons of school age in each county, as shown by the report of the State Superintendent. The interest on these funds all goes to the Tuition Fund to pay teachers' wages. There is also by law a State tax of 13 cents on each $100 worth of property, and 50 cents poll tax, for the benefit of the Tuition Fund. The school Trustees of townships, towns and cities

may levy a tuition tax of 50 cents on each $100 and a poll tax of $1.00, within their jurisdiction, for tuition.

In some counties where the land is poor, this rate is necessary, for the law requires that every township shall maintain a six months' term of school.

Every male citizen between the ages of 21 and 50 years must pay the poll tax, whether he owns property or not. The Congressional School Fund is about $2,500,000; the Common School Fund is about $8,000,000; the interest from both is about $600,000 annually.

It requires 16,000 teachers to teach the schools of Indiana, and $5,000,000 a year to pay them. All the teachers together would make a larger crowd than attends the County Fair on Thursday. Schoolhouses and school furniture, etc., are paid for by special school tax, levied by the Trustees of each township, town and city. It may be as high as 50 cents on the $100 and 50 cents poll tax. It creates the "Special School Fund."

The State University at Bloomington, Purdue University at Lafayette, and the State Normal School at Terre Haute are each supported by special tax created by law for them. You can see illustrations and descriptions of these schools in your geographies.

Political Parties—Machinery and Conventions.

Of course you think you belong to some political party. Very likely it is the same one to which your father belongs. That is all right, provided that your motive is all right. But by the time you are 21 you should have a still better reason for your views than that you were raised that way. This is not saying a young man should join a different party just to be different, nor because it is in power, for if he does that he isn't a good citizen. All policies of Government are now effected through political parties, and a

man without a party can accomplish but little, if anything, in Government matters. If you are a well informed citizen you will soon see some things in your own party principles which you don't quite like, and some things in another party's principles which you like pretty well. This shows that your own party is not all good, nor the others all bad. The most important work of parties is in the convention where they nominate a ticket and adopt a platform. The platform is a statement of the principles the party will put into practice if elected—maybe. They often have fierce debates and quarrels over the platform.

Did you ever attend a convention and see them nominate the best ticket which your county ever had, and hear the speeches? Did you never? Well, maybe you wouldn't have paid any attention to the proceedings if you had attended a dozen. The next time your father and brother go to the County Convention, go along if you can, and see them help to down the "ring" and the "bosses."

A convention is a party affair. As the Democratic and Republican parties are organized exactly alike a description of a convention of one party will also describe that of the other. How all the voters of a party could agree on the same candidates was for many years a mystery to me —especially how they could agree upon a candidate for President. Well, each township is divided into precincts. A precinct is that portion of a township wherein all the voters vote at one place on election day, and must not contain more than 250 voters—called also electors. In counties where voting is done with the machine a precinct may contain 600 voters. A man can vote only in the precinct in which he lives.

Early in the spring of every campaign year—each year that ends in even numbers, as 1904, 1906, 1908, etc., the County Chairman issues a call to the voters of his party to meet in their respective precincts to elect a Precinct

"Committeeman," to select delegates to the district meetings, and also delegates to the State Convention. There are about 3,000 precincts in Indiana, each with its Democratic and Republican Committeeman. Do you know who they are in your precinct and how many precincts in your township? Soon afterward all the Precinct Committeemen of the county meet and organize themselves into a County Committee and elect another Chairman or re-elect the former chairman. The County Chairman calls the committee together occasionally to report on the condition of the party in their respective precincts and townships, and to decide what kind of a County Convention they prefer—whether a delegate or mass convention or primary election. If the committee in its wisdom decides on a delegate convention the County Chairman issues a call through the papers calling the voters of his party together in their townships to select delegates—usually eight to twenty—to represent the people in the County Convention. On the day set by the County Committee the delegates meet at the appointed place, usually some City Hall. The meeting is called to order by the County Chairman, who generally makes a short speech, and closes by saying, "Gentlemen, whom will you have for Chairman of this convention?"

A delegate arises and nominates the County Chairman or some other man for the place. The first man nominated is usually chosen. The Chairman of the convention then takes charge of the meeting and begins to call for nominations—usually Representative first. A delegate who has been asked to present the name of John Smith arises and tells the convention why Smith should be nominated. Another delegate nominates Jones, another Brown, another names Jenks. Sometimes as many as a dozen names are presented for one office. Then the Chairman instructs the Secretary to call the roll of townships. As each one is called a delegate arises and announces the vote of his

township. If it is entitled to twelve delegates, the vote may stand: Smith 4, Jones 1, Brown 2, Jenks 5. When the roll call is finished it is seen that Jenks has received the most votes. But in order to be nominated one must receive a majority of all the votes in the convention. On the third ballot Smith receives 42 votes out of the 80, and the Chairman declares him to be the nominee. And so on till the ticket is complete, Auditor, Treasurer, Clerk, Sheriff, Recorder, Commissioners, Surveyor, Coroner, and seven County Councilmen. It is then discovered that they have named the best and strongest ticket ever placed before the people.

A month or more before the convention a candidate should arrange to have it announced in the papers by "his many friends" that he has consented to accept the nomination for sheriff—or whatever office he may aspire to. He can usually make such an arrangement for $5. He may announce in all the papers of his party published in the county and in all the independent papers, or in only that one of his papers which he chooses to recognize as the "party organ."

From the day of the convention till election day—always on Tuesday following the first Monday in November—the candidates attend every old settlers' meeting, every public sale, and every rally in the county, shaking hands and asking the people to support them. If it is a "close" county, that is, if the parties are about equally divided, candidates don't like to be too independent for fear they will lose a vote or two. A delegate convention is often very unfair, as it often defeats the will of the party. A better way to nominate a ticket is by a mass convention where the voters from all over the county assemble in a grove near the city. When two or more candidates are presented all those who are for Smith line up on one side; all those for Jones on the other and are counted. Who-

ever has the most men on his side is nominated. The chief objection to this system of nominating county candidates is that the county is so large that some have to come so far that they don't always come. A mass convention scarcely ever brings out more than one-fifth of the party strength. This system is better adapted to a township where every voter lives near. The third system is the most expensive but the fairest of all—the primary election. It is a regular election within the party. But it requires hard work to get ready to hold elections. There must be clerks, inspectors and judges to see that ballots are counted and counted fairly. And they must have pay. The candidates, however, pay the bill. A primary election generally brings out at least two-thirds of the party in each precinct. Whenever a man takes part in a convention he is supposed to support the ticket nominated, but he doesn't always do so, and doesn't have to.

What has become of those delegates to the "district meeting?" Upon the call of the State Chairman and the Chairman of the Congressional District, which call is made through all the newspapers of the party in the district, the delegates meet in some city named by the District Chairman. Their work is to elect a new district Chairman, or re-elect the old one, and to adopt a platform, and return home. Then the thirteen district Chairmen of the State meet and organize themselves into a State Central Committee and elect a State Chairman. He is elected for a term of two years. The State committee and Chairman call the State Convention and manage the State campaign. The district Chairman manages the campaign of the candidates for Congress. Candidates for Congress are nominated by delegates chosen by the people. The candidate for President is nominated by delegates to the National Convention, and each Congressional District in the United States is entitled to two delegates. In Indiana

these are chosen by the delegates to the State Convention. On the evening before the State Convention the delegates from the thirteen districts meet in thirteen different rooms in the State House and in each room two delegates are chosen, and two alternates, to vote in case the delegates fail to attend the National Convention. The State Convention as a whole also chooses four delegates "at large" for the State. Delegates chosen in this way will help to nominate the next President of the United States. Thus in Indiana the system of party organization is this: The voters of a party elect a precinct committeeman. The precinct committeemen elect a county chairman. The election of district chairmen comes back to the delegates from the people. The district chairmen elect a State chairman. The State Committee elects some one to be a member of the National Committee. These members of the National Committee from the different States elect a National Chairman. Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, was the Democratic National Chairman who managed both of Bryan's campaigns. Senator Marcus A. Hanna, of Ohio, was the Republican National Chairman who managed both of McKinley's campaigns. Mr. Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, was the Democratic National Chairman who managed Judge Parker's campaign; Mr. George B. Cortelyou, of New York, managed the campaign of President Roosevelt. It required fifty years to get the system of party machinery fully developed. Once established and set in motion it is easily kept going.

The Law of Contracts.

The management of the world's business is a never-ending round of making contracts. Therefore some knowledge of the law of contracts is a necessary part of every

person's education who transacts any business with his fellowmen.

In almost every conversation we hold we make some sort of a contract. A sale of goods is a contract. Marriage is a contract, and every plaintiff in a divorce suit asks the court to "annul the marriage contract."

The first principle of the law of contract is that every person must do as he agrees to. To fail to do so is to commit breach of contract.

A contract to be binding upon the parties must contain certain necessary elements. First, it must be legal. For instance, if a man agrees to steal you a horse and goes back on his word, you can not sue him for breach of contract.

A contract to be binding must be an agreement to do something which is possible. If you agree to jump over the moon for $5, and don't jump clear over, the other party can not sue you for breach of contract, even if he has partly or entirely paid you. You will have to return whatever he has paid you.

In every contract there must be a consideration, that is, there must be an exchange of values of services. When a farmer sells a horse for $100, then we say the $100 is the consideration which he received for it. A promissory note is a contract and the words in it "value received" represent the consideration. If you agree to make a man a present of $10 next Saturday, you don't have to do so, altho the man may be damaged by having his calculations to use it, and getting his plans upset. But if you agree to pay him $10 for his pencil you must pay, though the consideration is out of all proportion to the article bought. Perhaps you could avoid paying the $10 on the grounds that you were insane when you contracted to do so.

The contract to be binding must be made between

parties able to make a contract. Minors (persons under 21 years of age), insane persons, idiots and persons intoxicated are not capable of making contracts, and are not bound by them. And this is right, as it prevents dishonest men from imposing upon persons of deficient judgment.

Before a contract is binding upon either party it must be assented to by both parties. If you tell a man you will bring him a horse next week to sell him at $40, you had better get him to say that he will give you $40 before you take him the horse, or he won't have to buy him. On the other hand, if he tells you he will come on a certain day to buy your horse at $35 you are not obliged to say that you will or will not take it. But when he comes after the horse you don't have to sell him unless you want to, for it takes two to make a bargain. I know a certain man who gets badly fooled every little while by trying to make a trade by himself. Yet he goes and fools himself the same way again before long. If you priced the horse at $50 or more you wouldn't be bound to sell even if you had agreed to, unless you had signed an agreement or had received part of the money. The statute on this subject reads thus:

"No contract for the sale of any goods, for the price of $50 or more, shall be valid, unless the purchaser shall receive part of such property or shall give something in earnest to bind the bargain or in part payment; or unless some note or memorandum in writing be made, and signed by the party to be charged thereby, or by some person lawfully authorized by him."

The statute is quoted here, because otherwise it is sometimes difficult to convince people that such is really the law.

The word "goods" doesn't always mean "dry goods." It may mean "wet goods" or hardware, or hogs or wheat.

A stock buyer by the strange name of Smith, one fall, went through a certain neighborhood buying hogs at 5 cents a pound. The farmers were to deliver the hogs at a certain pair of scales on a certain morning about two weeks later. Before the day came, however, hogs were worth 6 cents. Smith had paid no money on them, but he was at the scales that morning fully expecting the farmers to bring their hogs to market. But not a hog nor a farmer appeared, and the buyer lost $400 of expected profits. Could he bring suit for damages? No, because each farmer's drove of hogs was worth more than $50. If one farmer's drove had been worth less than $50, then Smith could have sued that one farmer. Next year the same buyer went through the same neighborhood and offered the farmers a great deal more for their hogs than they were worth. Of course, he again contracted for all the hogs in the country, and every farmer bright and early started to the market on the day appointed to get a big pocket full of money. But where was Smith? He was miles away from the crowd of angry farmers, honest old farmers. They threatened to sue him. But they could no more sue him now than he could sue them for forgetting their promise a year before. Smith had in this manner collected the only damages he could collect. But the man who is always trying to get even rarely has time to be a successful man. The man who derives satisfaction from causing other people trouble is generally a bad citizen. But this Smith was a pretty good citizen, for he taught his neighbors a good and useful lesson, which it seemed they could not learn any other way.

Other contracts which have to be signed are chiefly for the sale of land. Also any agreement that is not to be performed within one year from the date of making the contract. There are still others of which your lawyer can tell you.

A contract must be without fraud. If a man sells a horse guaranteeing him to be "sound in wind and limb," when the horse has the heaves at the time, the purchaser need not pay for him or can get his money back if he has paid. But he must return the horse. But the party intending to defraud the other remains bound by the contract, for it is a principle of law that one can not take advantage of his own wrong doing.

So a contract to be binding must be legal; it must be to do something which is possible; it must be made by persons capable of making it; there must be a consideration; there must be the assent of both parties; it must be without fraud; it must in certain instances be written and signed. Commit to memory the elements of a binding contract. Violation of the contract by one party releases the other.

People are always committing some little violations of contract which are harmless, and to which sensible men pay no attention. If you are dealing with a rogue, however, be careful, for he may be watching for some chance to sue you for breach of contract, so that he can get into court.

When a man fails or refuses to do as he has agreed, you can't make him do it, and the law can't make him do it. That is, the Sheriff can not take hold of his hands, place tools in them and compel him to build a house. That would be assault and battery. Suppose you had a contract with him in writing by which he was to build you a house for a certain sum of money, you to furnish the material. After you have all the material hauled he repudiates the contract and leaves you waiting for a house. All you can do is to calculate how much money you have lost by not getting it built when you wanted it, by the waste of lumber, and the inconvenience, and then sue him for

probably twice that sum of money, as damages for breach of contract. Then, if you get a judgment against him for an amount of money, you can collect it by an execution in the same way you would collect another debt. You remember how that is, don't you? Sometimes the judge decides that he has to perform his part of the contract, and issues a mandamus or an order for him to do so. Then he can take his choice of performing his agreement or going to jail.

Roads and Highways.

What we commonly call the "big road" is known in law as the public highway." It belongs to the public, and that part of it which runs past your door is as much the property of the traveler from Arkansas as it is yours. And that which runs by the door of the Arkansas traveler is as much yours as his. For this reason a landowner can not jerk and twist the road from place to place on his land without the consent of the County Commissioners, nor without giving his neighbors a chance to object. Whenever a farmer desires to change the road upon his own land he must post up three notices in three public places in the neighborhood stating that a certain term of the Commissioners' Court he will petition the Board for permission to change the road and must say just what change he desires permission to make. Then the farmer files his petition, and the Commissioners appoint three disinterested landowners as viewers, who go to the place of the proposed change and report to the Commissioners either their approval or disapproval of the change. If the viewers report in favor of the change, any landowner in the neighborhood may remonstrate against it, and the Commissioners then try the case on the facts, and if they find that the public will not be materially injured by the pro-

posed change they grant the petitioner permission to make it. If the viewers report unfavorably, the petitioner may demand the trial and must abide by it. The petitioner must pay all the costs of the proceedings, except that when a party remonstrates and the Commissioners find against him he must pay the costs, if any, occasioned by the remonstrance.

Whenever it is desired to change the location of a road, or to open up an entirely new line of road or to discontinue (vacate) a road over the lands of other parties it can be done in the following manner:

Twelve freeholders (land owners) six of whom must reside in the immediate vicinity of the place where the new road is to be laid out, or where the old one is to be vacated or where the change is to be made, must petition the County Commissioners. But they must show to the Board that they have given notice of such application by publication for three weeks successively in a newspaper published in the county or by posting up notices in three public places in the neighborhood for twenty days. Then the Board of Commissioners shall appoint three persons who do not live in the neighborhood to view the highway proposed to be located, changed or vacated.

The viewers must take an oath to perform their duty faithfully and agree to meet on some day to view such highway; and report to the Commissioners at the next term of their court. If the viewers approve the change, they describe it by metes and bounds, that is by directions and section numbers.

The Commissioners make a record of the change and order the road to be kept in repair. The Auditor sends a copy of the order to the Township Trustee, who copies it on his record and notifies the proper Supervisor.

Any person thru whose land such a highway passes may

remonstrate—not against the change—but for damages. The Commissioners must then appoint reviewers who proceed just as the first viewers did. If they report in favor of damages, and the Commissioners think the county would be benefited to the extent of the damages, they order such damages to be paid out of the county treasury and order the road changed, or opened, or vacated. If they do not think the change worth the cost they do not order the change and the matter stops, unless appealed to the Circuit Court.

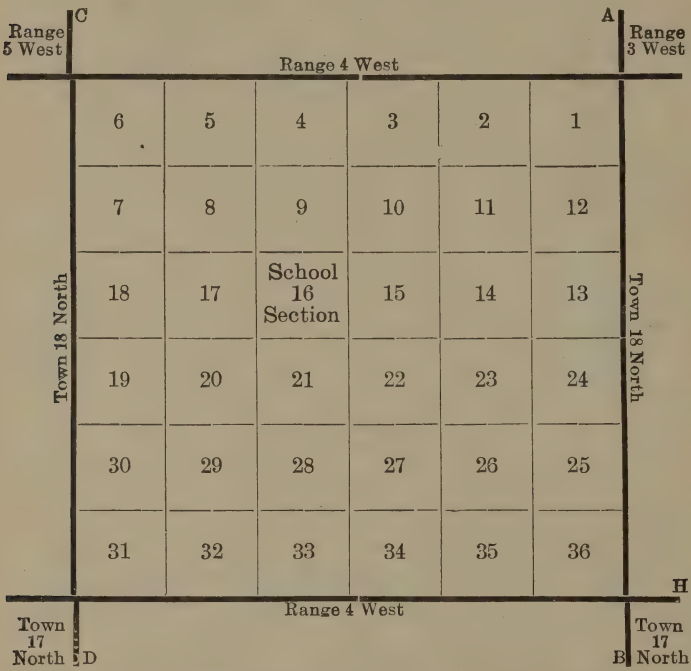
No highway can be changed until the damages assessed by the reviewers have been paid.

The county and the township may both share in the expense of building a bridge, or culvert, or other highway improvement. For many years it has been the custom—established by an old law—for the Trustee of the township to pay $75, and the county the remainder. An act of 1905 provides that if the Trustee of any township shall notify the Commissioners that the public convenience requires that a bridge at a certain location in his township be built or repaired, the Commissioners may cause the work to be done. But if the Commissioners refuse to appropriate the necessary money from the county treasury, the Trustee may appropriate any part of the road fund in the township treasury for that purpose.

All county roads must be thirty feet wide, township roads twenty-five feet wide. There are very few township roads any more. Roads generally run on what are called section lines, which are also generally the boundary lines between men's farms. In the latter case each landowner must give half the road.

How Lands are Surveyed.

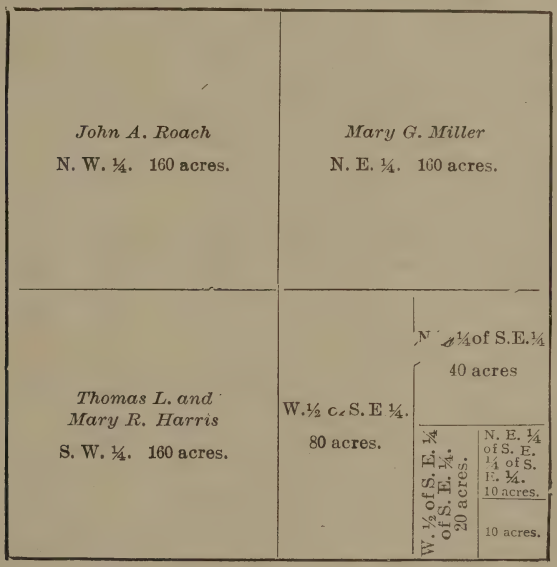
All the land in Indiana is laid off into Congressional Townships, six miles square. Each Congressional Township, or town, therefore, contains thirty-six square miles or sections, of 640 acres each. Each section numbered six-



The above is Congressional Town 18 North, Range 4 West. No other township in Indiana is so numbered. Lines AB and CD, six miles apart, extend from the Ohio river to the northern limits of the State; and every township lying between them is in Range 4 West. Lines EF and GH, six miles apart, extend from the Indiana-Illinois line to the State of Ohio, and every township lying between them is in Town 18 North.

teen is the one which at one time belonged to the State to sell for the benefit of the Permanent School Fund. The townships are separated by range lines which run due north and south six miles apart, and by town lines which run due east and west six miles apart.

All townships are located as being so many towns north or south of the base line which runs across the State from east to west passing near Petersburg in Pike County and Charlestown, Clark County. And so many ranges east or


John A. Roach
N. W. ¼. 160 acres.
Mary G. Miller
N. E. ¼. 160 acres.
N. ½ of S.E.¼
40 acres
Thomas L. and Mary R. Harris
S. W. ¼. 160 acres.
W.½ of S. E ¼.
80 acres.
W. ½ of S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼.
20 acres.
N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼.
10 acres.
10 acres.

west of the meridian which runs from north to south passing near Paoli, Bloomington, Lebanon, Logansport and South Bend. The north row of the townships in the State are all in town 38, north, which means that they are thirty-eight times six miles north of the base line. They also run south as far as town 8. The townships along the east

side of the State are in "range 15, east." On the west side they are in "range 9, west." The section lines which divide the township into sections run due north and south, and due east and west, except in Clark County and in Knox County, where they run diagonally. Township and county lines do not always follow the boundaries, for part of a congressional township may be in one county and part in another. Suppose you live in Section 20 in any township outside of Clark County or Knox County, then Section 17 lies on the north, Section 21 on the east, 29 on the south, and 19 on the west. If you live in Section 1, then 36 is on the north, 2 on the west, 6 on the east, and 12 on the south. Sections are divided into quarters of 160 acres, which are subdivided into halves, quarters, etc. Whenever a farm is sold the deed for the land must describe it as being a certain part of Section No. .., Town No. .., north or south, and Range No. .., east or west. Did you ever hear of a "range road?" It is the boundary line between what? In what section do you live? By the diagram bound it.

Historical Sketch.

Indiana is not a Nation, but a State; and as such has little, if any, institutional history distinct and separate from that of other Northern Central States. Indiana is commonly called the "Hoosier State," "Hoosier being a word of doubtful origin, probably an Indian word, and the name of Indiana literally means Indian Land. French trappers and fur traders appeared within the present limits of Indiana in 1679 and opened a trade with the Miami and Wabash Indian tribes in the northern part. It is certain that the great French explorer, La Salle, and a party of adventurous Frenchmen on their way to the Illinois

Indians crossed the northwestern part of the State in 1680. About 1720 the French built a fort near the present site of La Fayette, and 1727 another at Vincennes. In 1731 a number of French families established their homes at the present site of Vincennes, which fact makes it the oldest town in the State. By this time they had built forts along the streams and lakes of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and Canada to protect the French fur trading posts scattered over the vast region just named, and to establish the French in possession. Thus all these States at first were not a part of New England, but of New France by right of discovery and first possession. How old was Jamestown, Va., when Vincennes was settled? New York? Philadelphia? What language was spoken by the first white children born in the present limits of Indiana?

Canada and all the land which afterward became the Northwest Territory—Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio—remained a French territory until the treaty which followed the French and Indian War. Your school histories—both Gordy's and Montgomery's—tell you that the French and Indian War began in 1754, and that it was a struggle between the French and the English for possession of North America. It might also be called a successful attempt on the part of England to take from France all of Canada and the five great States afterward comprising the Northwest Territory, which France already held.

Perhaps you have read Longfellow's beautiful and mournful story of "Evangeline," in which he tells how the English in 1754 forced the French inhabitants of the village of Grand Pre on board the British war vessels, burned the village, and scattered the French colonists, 6,000 in number, along the coast from Massachusetts to

Georgia. You remember that the decisive battle of the war was at Quebec, when the British army under General Wolfe, routed the French under General Montcalm in 1758.

The French power in America was overthrown by this defeat and by the treaty of 1763 France ceded to England all her possession north of the Ohio River, and east of the Mississippi. Thus Indiana became an English possession with a British garrison at Vincennes. Thus it appears that the story of Evangeline is in part a story of the struggle for Indiana.

Fifteen years later, that is in 1778, the third year of the Revolutionary War, General George Rogers Clarke with a small body of Virginia soldiers attacked the King's troops at Vincennes and drove them out. Another British force came down from Detroit and recaptured Vincennes. Clarke returned and captured the place, and Indiana and all the Northwest Territory passed from British authority to American; but England still claimed authority over the whole country until after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781.

By our Treaty of Peace in 1783 England formally ceded the Territory, and parceled it out among Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, ceding most of it, however, to Virginia. In order to quiet the spirit of jealousy among the States, and induce them to remain in the Confederation, Congress persuaded the States to surrender their interests in the Northwest Territory to the General Government in 1784. This gave all the States an interest in the money which settlers would pay the Government for farms in this section, and greatly helped hold the country together. Thus Indiana became "Government Land" in 1784. The "Northwest Territory" was formally organized by the "Ordinance of 1787."

In 1800 Congress organized Indiana Territory, including all the Northwest Territory except Ohio, with William Henry Harrison as Governor. In 1805 Michigan was cut off, and Illinois in 1809, leaving Indiana with its present boundaries. By Act of Congress, April 19, 1816, Indiana was authorized to form a State Government. A State Constitution was written by the convention which met at Corydon under a large elm tree—still standing. The Constitution was adopted at an election held in June, and the first week of Congress—December 11, 1816—the State was admitted to the Union, being the nineteenth State to enter, thus is represented by the nineteenth star in the flag. Have you ever noticed what a bright star No. 19 is?

The Indians had already been driven out or back to their reservations by General Anthony Wayne; and by the overthrow of Tecumseh's conspiracy at Tippecanoe by General Harrison in 1811.

The history of the State since being admitted has been chiefly that of peaceful development—clearing farms, building roads, towns and cities. The State has built 453 miles of canals—all now abandoned. The capital was moved from Vincennes to Corydon in 1813; and to Indianapolis in 1825. The famous panic of 1837 struck Indiana with especial severity, since most of the settlers had bought farms with borrowed capital. In 1839 the State could not borrow any money, and could not pay the interest on existing debts. Since 1851 we have been able to borrow all the money we wanted. In 1851 the people adopted the present Constitution for the State.

For the Mexican War, Indiana furnished 4,500 soldiers, which was more than her proportional share. For the Civil War Indiana's enlistment was 197,000 soldiers, was at that time 75 per cent., or three-fourths of all her able-bodied men under 45 years of age. This proportion

is not equaled by any other Northern State. Twenty-six thousand never returned, being killed in battle or dying of wounds and sickness.

Indiana was the last State to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution giving negro citizens the right to vote. So many States had rejected the amendment that Indiana's vote was the one which would decide the matter for it or against it. There was great excitement thruout the country when the Indiana Legislature, at a stormy session, came to vote upon it—and voted for it. That, perhaps, is the most important part Indiana has played in the history of the nation, for there has never been a time since then that the amendment would have been passed.

Ours has usually been considered a "close" or "doubtful" State politically. The Democratic party and the Republican party having alternately been in and out of power, as may be seen by reference to the list of Indiana Governors. Indiana has furnished two Presidents—William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison. Also three Vice Presidents—Schuyler Colfax, Thomas A. Hendricks and Charles W. Fairbanks—and a number of other citizens who were unsuccessful candidates for these honors.

A Great State.

The laws enacted by the General Assembly of Indiana apply to all the people who live upon a certain described section of the earth's surface, 276 miles long and 145 miles wide, and designated on the map as Indiana. The area of the State is 36,350 square miles, 440 square miles of which is water. But the real Indiana is the organized government and the people.

Whenever you travel over the State on the passenger

train, on the electric car, in the buggy or automobile, or on the bicycle, and see how much there is of it, and how well improved, you will realize what a truly great and grand State you live in. Yet there were not enough people within her borders to be entitled to a Congressman till 1816. That was necessary before it could be admitted as a State.

There are persons yet living who were small barefoot boys and little toddling girls in 1816. Their heads are white now and their step feeble, but they can tell their great-grandchildren about the good old days when Indiana was young and was considered a part of the far West. But the new times are better and can be made much better than the old times, as you can hear by attending an old settlers' meeting. The school boy and girl of England or Germany never heard of an old settlers' meeting, because those countries have been settled so long that the first settlers' bones have crumbled to dust many hundred years ago.

Compared with the life of any European State our Country is as a strong youth beside an old man.

In the years 1903, 1904 and 1905, more books were sold in the United States and England which had been written by Indiana authors than by the authors of any other State in the Union. This is the statement of the publishers and wholesale book merchants. Pictures of the most renowned Indiana literary men and women are given in this book. How many of their books have you read?

You, young citizen, must be a school teacher, or some other useful artisan if you would contribute your part to the intellectual greatness of your State, and you can not do it in a better way than by becoming a good school teacher.

State Government.

The Governor is the executive officer of the state whose duty it is to enforce, or aid county, township and city officials to enforce the laws. For this purpose he is at all times commander-in-chief of the State militia. Mobs, riots, insurrections, or other dangers to the public peace and security sometimes demand his prompt attention, and when local authorities fail, the Governor becomes the safeguard of law and order. No citizen can officiate as Justice of the Peace or Notary Public, nor as any county official, until commissioned as such by the Governor.

The Pardoning Power. When one has been convicted of any crime other than treason and fined or sentenced to imprisonment or death, the Governor may either commute the sentence or reprieve or pardon the person convicted. A reprieve simply delays the time of carrying out the sentence. Commutation is the substitution of a lighter penalty than the one assessed. A pardon ends all legal results of the conviction.

The Governor may also "parole" a prisoner, or order his release from prison either for a definite time or till his return is ordered. The granting of a parole during the good behavior of the person is considered a valuable aid for reformation. When the Governor remits a fine or forfeiture, the person must still pay the costs of the case in which it was incurred.

In cases of impeachment, the Governor has no power to intercede, and he can only reprieve a sentence for treason till the General Assembly meets.

A board of pardons has been created to examine all applications and make recommendations to the Governor, but their decision is only advisory, and he may do as he pleases.

The Secretary of State has chiefly to do with keeping records of the State and distributing documents and information regarding public affairs, public printing, corporations and statistics; and in affixing the State seal and the Governor's signature to commissions and other documents requiring them. His term is two years.

Most of the corporations doing business in the State, whether organized in Indiana or elsewhere, are required to file some kind of documentary evidence of the nature of their charters, and their financial responsibility and liability to suit in Indiana courts. The Secretary of State receives and keeps on file all such statements, and in some cases, if the statements are unsatisfactory, he may refuse the corporation permission to do business within the State.

Auditor of State. His duties are prescribed by a number of different statutes and relate to the subjects of keeping the accounts of the State, drawing warrants for the payment of money out of the State treasury, bringing suit, when necessary, for money due the State, and preserving books and records relating to the titles and surveys of lands which the State owns or has owned in the past. These records and surveys are in charge of a clerk familiar in a general way with their contents, who furnishes information regarding any matter connected with them, to whoever applies, tho the law does not require him to do so. This department is sometimes referred to as the "land office."

He is ex-officio a member of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, which holds its meetings in his office, and is charged with numerous duties with regard to corporations, especially banking associations organized under the laws of Indiana. He audits all the accounts between this State and the United States, or between his State and another State, and between the State of Indiana and her

counties and other political divisions. He keeps a detailed account of all moneys received by the State and all expenditures, and this task is rendered more difficult by the fact that there are a number of different funds, each of which requires a separate account. Term two years.

The Treasurer of State is elected at the same time, and is limited to two terms in succession, the same as the Secretary and Auditor, and his duties are all provided by statute. He is the custodian of the funds of the State, and must keep them securely and account for them as required by law.

Auditor's Drafts and Warrants. Anyone wishing to pay money into the State treasury must furnish the Auditor a statement of the liability upon which he proposes to pay it, and the Auditor must examine the matter carefully, and if he finds the amount a proper one to be received, he prepares a draft which authorizes the Treasurer to receive the same and directs to which fund it is to be credited.

The Auditor's warrant is also necessary before the Treasurer is allowed to pay out any money. This arrangement enables the Auditor to keep an accurate account of all the receipts and expenditures of the State; and the Treasurer is required to publish monthly and annually a report of the same matters, so that the Auditor of State and the people may know of frauds and mistakes, should any occur.

The Attorney General. The office of Attorney General is statutory, but it is one of the most important not provided for by the constitution. The duties are such as to require great knowledge of the law, and tho the people may elect whomever they choose, the Attorney General has always been a lawyer. He is chosen at the general election every two years and may be re-elected to any number of successive terms.

His duties are to prosecute and defend suits by or against the State, where no one else is charged with that duty, and to conduct all criminal cases while in the Supreme or Appellate Court upon appeal, and to furnish a written opinion upon the validity or construction of a law when requested by a State officer or by the General Assembly. The Governor may request such an opinion of any question of law in which the State's interests are involved, any other officer may request it upon any point concerning the duties of his office, and either house may request an opinion as to the constitutionality or validity of any existing or proposed law. He is also required to ascertain what sums of money have come into the hands of State and County officers, or any other person, for unclaimed witness fees, docket fees, fines, forfeitures, estates to which there are no heirs, and from various other sources, and, if necessary, to institute suits and take all necessary legal steps to compel the payment of the same to the officer authorized to receive them.

A report of all moneys collected by the Attorney General must be made by him at the close of each fiscal year to the Auditor of State. He also makes a report to the Governor every two years, stating the business done and the condition of the affairs of his office.

Bureau of Statistics.—The Bureau of Statistics was not created until 1879. The officer at the head of this department is called its "Chief," and frequently the "State Statistician." He (or she) is elected every two years, and receives a salary of three thousand dollars a year. It is the duty of the Bureau to collect, and every year publish, statistical information on agriculture, manufacturing, mining, commerce, education, labor, social and sanitary conditions, vital statistics, marriages, deaths, and on the permanent prosperity of the industry of the State. This is a

very formidable duty, and in performing it, the Chief has the power to call on all county, township, city and town officers to aid him. There is scarcely any limit to the work he (or she) is required to perform. It was not expected that he would perform all these duties every year; and so one year is often devoted to one subject, and then the next year another subject is taken up. Several volumes of these statistics have been published, some of which are of great value. The Chief has a deputy at $1,500 a year; and five thousand dollars is given every year with which to carry on the work of the Bureau. The Bureau is located in the State-House on the first floor. The present "Chief" of this Bureau is Mr. Thomas Brolley.

The world is my country; to do good is my religion.—Thomas Paine.

Public Health and Safety.

The State Board of Health was created by statute in 1891, for the general purpose suggested by its name. There are five members of this board, all of whom are chosen for the term of four years. The Governor, Secretary and Auditor of State constitute a board of appointment to appoint two members of the board of health each year with an odd number. The four appointed members elect the fifth, who must be a physician. He is secretary of the board and is known as the "state health officer."

The duties of this Board are to care for the lives and health of the people, to collect statistical information relating to health, births, deaths, and the causes of diseases, especially those of an epidemic and communicable character; to regulate the plumbing, drainage and water supply of public buildings; to supervise the dumping of

polluting material into streams; to make rules and regulations for quarantining infectious diseases, and to superintend the local health boards of the cities and counties.

The State Laboratory of Hygiene was added to the board of health by the Legislature of 1905. It is located in a room of the State House and presided over by a superintendent and an assistant, appointed by the State board of health. The former is required to be skilled in bacteriology and pathology, and the latter in chemistry, and their tasks are to aid in the enforcement of the health and pure food and drug laws, and to conduct studies in hygiene and preventive medicine.

Local Board of Health. Boards of County Commissioners, Town Trustees, and the Mayor and Common Council of cities are ex-officio boards of health within their respective jurisdictions, charged with the duty of protecting the public health, removing causes of disease, abating nuisances, taking prompt action to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, and performing such other duties as the State board of health may require of them. Every such board elects a physician, who is required to be a graduate of some reputable medical college, to act as health officer of the board, for the term of four years. All the duties of the board are equally incumbent upon him, and in addition thereto he is required to quarantine and isolate cases of smallpox, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, measles and other communicable diseases at the peril of a fine and even imprisonment. It also falls to his lot to enforce the rules and regulations of the State board of health, which, if made within the scope of the powers and duties of that body, have all the force of laws.

Herein may be seen the upward, onward march of civilization. Twenty years ago a so-called man might (and without being disturbed) spit a puddle of tobacco juice or

other corruption upon the floors of public buildings, cars, or on sidewalks. It was thought to be nobody's business but his own. If it pleased only him, that was sufficient—twenty short years ago. Such an exhibition of selfishness would now land the offender in jail. In almost every car and public building may be seen this notice:

$5.00 Fine.

Spitting on the floor is absolutely prohibited. It is not only contrary to the law of the State, but is also an offense against common decency. Board of Health.

In the month of January, 1908, in the city of Indianapolis 67 men were fined $11.80 each for spitting on sidewalks or in street cars or in theaters. More than half these victims of the spitting habit were citizens of Indianapolis. The list included two lawyers, one physician, one deputy prosecutor, a number of clerks and laborers. About 20 were non-residents of the city. All the prosecutions were made by the health officers to enforce a city ordinance.

Medicine, Surgery, and Drugs. In order to protect the people against persons who might attempt surgical operations or prescribe or dispense drugs and medicines without having sufficient skill and knowledge to be entrusted therewith, the practice of these arts is limited to those who have passed certain required examinations and have been duly licensed.

The State Board of Medical Registration and examination is composed of six members, appointed by the Governor for terms of four years each, the terms of only two expiring the same year. No more than three members are permitted to be of the same political party, and no school or system of medicine can have a majority of the board,

tho all members are required to be reputable physicians who have graduated from medical colleges of good repute.

The Duties of this board are to aid in the enforcement of the law against the practice of medicine, surgery, or obstetrics without license, and to examine applicants and issue certificates to such as are qualified to practice.

The certificate of the board is filed with the clerk of the county in which the applicant resides, and the clerk issues the license to practice.

Dentist's License. No one is permitted to practice dentistry without a license from the State board of dental examiners. This board consists of five practicing dentists, appointed for two years' terms, one by the Governor, one by the State board of health, and three by the Indiana State Dental Association.

The Indiana Board of Pharmacy, composed of five pharmacists, is charged with the duty of watching over the condition of pharmacy thruout the State, and of issuing certificates as registered pharmacists, or assistant pharmacists, to competent applicants, and it is unlawful for any person to conduct a store for the sale of poisonous drugs, or to sell at retail any such drug, or to compound for sale any physician's prescription, without a pharmacist or assistant in charge.

Nurses. A board of five experienced nurses is appointed by the Governor to have charge of the examination and registration of nurses. Licenses are issued to nurses found to be competent, and it is made a misdemeanor for any person to practice or advertise, or assume the title of "trained" or "graduated" nurse, without having a license from the board. The law does not interfere with those who nurse the sick, either gratuitously or for hire, so long as they avoid the pretensions mentioned.

State Board of Embalmers. The proper embalming

of dead bodies being supposed to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, the Governor is empowered to appoint a board of five practical embalmers to examine persons wishing to engage in the business, and license such as are found to possess the necessary qualifications. It is made a misdemeanor to practice, or hold one's self out as an embalmer, without having the proper license, and the board is enjoined to prosecute all such offenders.

Factory Inspection. For the purpose of enforcing the law relating to child labor, as well as to see that the safety of all persons working in factories is properly provided for, a department of inspection is created by statute. The chief inspector is appointed by the governor, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of four years. His duties are to inspect factories and like establishments, all over the State, and see that dangerous belts, shafts and other machinery are properly guarded, and due precaution taken for the safety of the employes; to see that children and women are not employed contrary to law, and to inspect steam boilers and arrangements for fire protection and fire escapes. He is authorized to order such changes in the buildings and machinery of manufacturing and mercantile plants as will make them safe and sanitary, and factory owners and others who disregard his orders, are liable to a penalty.

Inspection of Mines. The coal mines of Indiana, employing thousands of persons, are dangerous to life and health unless operated with extreme care. Caving, noxious gases, flooding, fires, falling down shafts, the breaking of hoisting machinery, and other grave perils are to be guarded against. The duties of the inspector of mines are to see that the numerous statutes relating to the operation of mines and the safety of the miners are complied with, and to issue certificates of competency to mine and

fire bosses and hoisting engineers. The person appointed to this office by the state geologist must be a practical miner of at least ten years' experience, and must pass an examination as to his qualifications. His term of office is two years, and he may appoint two assistants, who are also examined as to their knowledge of mining and other qualifications.

The Natural Gas Supervisor is appointed by the state geologist for a term of four years and is subject to the directions of that officer, who may remove him for violation or neglect of duty. He is charged with the enforcement of all the laws of the state relating to the production and transportation of natural gas, and the plugging of abandoned gas and oil wells. He is required to devote his entire time to these duties, and to inspect all natural gas pipe-lines in the State once a year, to see that they are safe and secure, and that gas is not carried under a heavier pressure than the law allows.

Inspection of Oils. The inflammable and explosive character of many of the oils and oily substances manufactured from petroleum has received legislative attention. All such products must be inspected by the State Supervisor or Oil Inspector, or his assistants, before being offered for sale in Indiana, and only those which are found sufficiently safe and stable can be placed upon the market. The supervisor is appointed by the governor for a term of four years.

Government and Anarchy.

So you see, my dear young citizen, we need rules and regulations to protect us from one another; not because we are savage, for we are not, but because we are selfish. Even if human beings were not selfish and each one loved his neighbor as himself we would still need government,

because there would be so many different standards of right and wrong. In this country, where one citizen is as good as another, the only way to ascertain what is really wanted is to submit a question or a candidate to a vote of the people and let the majority rule. Altho the men of good judgment might all vote for a certain measure, and the more ignorant and less reasonable majority might vote against it, yet the wise minority must bow to the will of the majority—to the triumph of ignorance.

If an ignorant majority votes wrong they must suffer the consequences and so must all their fellow citizens. In this way we are responsible for the acts of one another. So it's somebody's business, isn't it, what somebody else does. This is why the community can not afford to have a young citizen grow up in ignorance. This is why we should inform ourselves on political questions and discuss them with our neighbors. In discussions of this kind you should carefully avoid using such argument as "old blue-nosed Democrat," or "you old Republican thief." Such remarks jar the nerves and divert the attention from the subject you are discussing. It is a slander on American intelligence to say that citizens can not safely talk together on how our goverment ought to be run. Township politics involve questions of roads and schools and other public improvements, and it is right for the people to talk of such things.

After all, politics is only the science of running the government, and you can't make a better definition. If you can, let's hear it.

Did you ever think what a great advantage it is to have the law on your side? To have the law on your side is to have the authorities and the people on your side. Did you ever see a surging crowd melt away before a single policeman, or a crowd of boisterous, brawling men grow

quiet when an officer appeared? But Policemen and Sheriffs are not the only officials who command respect. How quickly a Road Supervisor can settle a dispute between farmers as to how the road ought to be worked, by giving an order how it shall be done. Because the police and the Supervisor, the Trustee, the Commissioners, and all other officials—each within his jurisdiction—have the law and the government on their side. Sometimes, however, a mob of determined and infuriated men overpower the authorities and override the law.

The anarchist doctrine is that we need no law, no government, no taxes, nor officers, that every man should be entirely free, entirely independent of every other man. The anarchist says that public sentiment would compel every man to support schools, to work the roads (which is another way of paying taxes), to keep up public improvements, and to be in every way a good citizen. He contends that our natural respect for the rights of others is sufficient to secure justice to every individual, without the expense of government. If our rights can be secured without government then indeed we need no government. Thomas Jefferson said in the Declaration of Independence, "To secure these rights—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—governments have been instituted among men." According to this doctrine governments exist for the benefit of the people and instead of for office-holders—and not the people for the government. The anarchist says we can have these rights as well without government as with it.

But we do not think so, do we? Anarchists are more numerous in Europe than in this country. It often cures a man of anarchy to come from a bad government of Europe to this country, where the people are freer. When a man willfully violates the laws of his country he has

given his consent to everybody else to do the same thing; and if they did, it would break up our government. So the lawbreaker is to that extent an anarchist. Some men live as though they considered that laws were made to be enforced against every one but themselves, or against all who do not have wit enough to evade them. But laws are made to be enforced, and if you are a good citizen you will help enforce them. You may have to prosecute somebody to accomplish this; then anarchists' sympathizers will begin to prattle about how people ought to mind their own business and let other people's business alone. It is your business to aid your government. Of course some people make a great bluster about enforcing the laws because they desire to be seen and talked about. Their motive is selfish, but that is better than no enforcement at all. Whenever you think that somebody ought to begin prosecution to break up lawlessness in your community you are the somebody who ought to do it. Don't wait for somebody else to begin, nor to find out what other people will think, but act on your own judgment. People like to follow a man who has some judgment, and then acts upon it. The man who takes no side until he sees which has the majority and then joins that side doesn't amount to very much, and the people will not pay much attention to him.

Socialism is just the opposite of anarchy. Socialism would have the government own and operate all railroads, mines, stores, farms and butcher shops—in fact, all business in the interest of the people. They hold that trusts are right and useful, but that the people—all the people, the government—should own them.

Indiana and the World.

While Indiana is a great and fertile and wealthy State, it is but a small neighborhood of North America, and a mere speck on the surface of the globe, which in turn is but a grain of sand in the universe. This is food for thought. Man can think, and the earth can not. An individual citizen or student can form some estimate of his own importance in the world by a study of the following tables carefully compiled from the New York World Year Book for 1911:

A rotating globe like the above will be sent to any address for 50 cents by the publishers of this book. It is about eight inches in diameter and is covered with a beautiful and perfect map of the world.

Every household in the land should keep a globe on a center table in the room and make it the object of daily study and contemplation. Every child should have the privilege of looking upon a miniature globe daily, and of hearing it said: "My child, the beautiful world on which you dwell is a round globe just like this. Two men left St. Louis the same day, April 10, 1911, starting around the world. One went west, crossing the Pacific Ocean; the other west east, crossing the Atlantic. They met in China, and both reached St. Louis the same week, but not the same day, two months later.

The world is a star which really floats thru space. Whatever the date of reading this, the earth is passing the same point in space that it was passing just a year ago, in its great cycle around the sun. We have a grand free ride of over 600,000,000 miles since a year ago, for we have kept up with the earth.

The sun is 94,000,000 miles distant from the earth, and is 1,250,000 times as large. In the universe there are a hundred thousand million worlds as large as ours, all swimming thru space, and never colliding. The stars are in the sky in daytime the same as in the night; but are dimmed by the sunlight.

Area and Population of the Continents.

	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
Asia	17,057,000	850,000,000
Africa	11,514,000	127,000,000
North America	8,037,714	115,000,000
South America	6,851,300	45,000,000
Europe	3,754,282	381,000,000
Australia	3,456,000	5,200,000
Polar regions	4,970,000	370,000
Grand totals	55,641,102	1,522,700,000

Vastness of the Seas.

Pacific Ocean, area 50,309,000 square miles; greatest depth measured, six miles.

Atlantic Ocean, area 24,536,000 square miles; greatest depth measured one and seven-eighths miles.

Indian Ocean, area 17,000,000 square miles; greatest depth measured, three miles.

Arctic Ocean, area 4,781,000 square miles; greatest depth measured, two miles.

Antarctic Ocean, area 30,592,000 square miles; greatest depth measured, four miles.

Total of sea and land area, 196,971,984 square miles.

Cubic contents of our globe, 259,944,035,515 cubic miles.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

July 13, 1787, the Congress passed the famous Ordinance of 1787, while the Constitutional Convention was in session in the same city—Philadelphia. The "Ordinance" established the government of the Northwest Territory—embracing the present States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Portions are here quoted:

Article 3. Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and education shall be forever encouraged. * * * * *

Article 5. There shall be formed in the said Territory not less than three nor more than five States * * *

Aticle 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Adopted 1851.

(The Constitution of Indiana is much longer than the Federal Constitution, being much more detailed. The most important sections are here quoted, each section numbered as in the original document.)

PREAMBLE.

To the end that justice be established, public order maintained, and liberty perpetuated, we, the people of the State of Indiana, grateful to Almighty God for the free exercise of the right to choose our own form of government, do ordain this Constitution.

Article 1—Bill of Rights.

1. We declare that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that all power is inherent in the people; and that all free governments are, and of right ought to be, founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and well-being. For the advancement of these ends, the people have, at all times, an indefeasible right to alter and reform their government.

2. All men shall be secured in their natural right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

3. No law shall, in any case whatever, control the free exercise and enjoyment of religious opinions or interfere with the rights of conscience.

4. **Church attendance not compulsory.** No preference shall be given, by law, to any creed, religious society, or mode of worship; and no man shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent.

5. **No religious test** shall be required as qualification for any office of trust or profit.

6. **No money for religious institutions.** No money shall be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious or theological institution.

18. **Reformation the basis of Penal Code.** The Penal Code shall be founded on the principles of reformation and not of vindictive justice.

21. **Compensation for services.** No man's particular services shall be demanded without just compensation. No man's property shall be taken by law without just compensation; nor,

except in case of the State, without such compensation first assessed and tendered.

22. **Exemption—No imprisonment for debt.** The privilege except in case of the State, without such compensation first of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted; and there shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in case of fraud.

37. **Slavery prohibited.** There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude within the State, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. No indenture of any negro or mulatto, made and executed out of the bounds of the State, shall be valid within the State.

Article 2—Suffrage and Elections.

38. **Elections free.** All elections shall be free and equal.

39. **Qualification of electors.** In all elections not otherwise provided for by the Constitution, every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months, and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days, immediately preceding such election, and every male of foreign birth, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this State during the six months, and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days, immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of Naturalization, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside, if he shall have been duly registered according to law. [As amended March 14, 1881.]

43. **Challenge to duel.** Every person who shall give or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or who shall knowingly carry to another person such challenge, or who shall agree to go out of the State to fight a duel, shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit.

Article 3—Distribution of Powers.

51. **Three departments.** The powers of the Government are divided into three separate departments: the Legislative, the Executive, including the Administrative, and the Judical, and no person charged with official duties under one of these departments shall exercise any of the functions of another, except as in this Constitution expressly provided.

Article 4—Legislative.

52. **The General Assembly.** The legislative authority of the State shall be vested in the General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The style of every law shall be: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

53. **Number.** The Senate shall not exceed fifty nor the House of Representatives one hundred members; and they shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties or districts into which the State may, from time to time, be divided.

68. **Bills.** Bills may originate in either House, but may be amended or rejected in the other, except that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.

69. **Reading and vote.** Every bill shall be read by sections, on three several days, in each House; unless, in case of emergency, two-thirds of the House where such bill may be pending, shall, by a vote of yeas and nays, deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; but the reading of a bill by sections, on its final passage, shall, in no case, be dispensed with; and the vote on the passage of every bill or joint resolution shall be taken by yeas and nays.

70. **Subject-matter and title.** Every act shall embrace but one subject and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an Act which shall not be expressed in the title, such Act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

72. **Acts, how amended.** No Acts shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title; but the Act revised or section amended shall be set forth and published at full length.

74. **Laws must be general.** In all cases enumerated in the preceding section, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the State.

76. **Passage of bills.** A majority of all the members elected to each House shall be necessary to pass every bill or joint resolution; and all bills and joint resolutions so passed shall be signed by the presiding officers of the respective houses.

Article 5—Executive.

82. **Governor.** The executive powers of the State shall be vested in a Governor. He shall hold his office during four years, and shall not be eligible more than four years in any period of eight years.

83. **Lieutenant-Governor.** There shall be a Lieutenant-Governor, who shall hold his office during four years.

93. **Governor, Commander-in-Chief.** The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces, and may call out such forces to execute the laws, or to suppress insurrection, or to repel invasion.

94. **Messages.** He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information touching the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be expedient.

79. **Execution of laws.** He shall take care that the laws he faithfully executed.

Article 6—Administrative.

106. **Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer of State.** There shall be elected, by the voters of the State, a Secretary, an Auditor, and a Treasurer of State, who shall severally hold their offices for two years. They shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law. But shall not be eligible to hold said offices more than four years in any period of six years.

107. **Terms of county officers.** There shall be elected in each county, by the voters thereof, at the time of holding general elections, a Clerk of the Circuit Court, Auditor, Recorder, Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner and Surveyor. The Clerk, Auditor and Recorder shall continue in office four years; and no person shall be eligible to the office of Clerk, Recorder or Auditor more than eight years in any period of twelve years. The Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner and Surveyor shall continue in office two years; and no person shall be eligible to the office of Treasurer or Sheriff more than four years in any period of six years.

108. **County and Township Officers.** Such other county and township officers as may be necessary, shall be elected or appointed in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Article 7—Judicial.

116. **Judicial powers.** The judicial powers of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, and in such other Courts as the General Assembly may establish. [As amended March 14, 1881.]

117. **Supreme Court.** The Supreme Court shall consist of not less than three, nor more than five Judges, a majority of whom shall form a quorum. They shall hold their offices for six years, if they so long behave well.

118. **Judicial districts.** The State shall be divided into as

many districts as there are Judges of the Supreme Court; and such districts shall be formed of contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as, without dividing a county, the same can be made. One of said Judges shall be elected from each district, and reside therein; but said Judges shall be elected by the electors by the State at large.

124. **Circuit Judges.** The State shall from time to time be divided into judicial circuits; and a Judge for each circuit shall be elected by the voters thereof. He shall reside within the circuit, and shall hold his office for the term of six years, if he so long behave well.

126. **Prosecuting Attorneys.** There shall be elected, in each judicial circuit, by the voters thereof, a Prosecuting Attorney, who shall hold his office for two years.

129. **Justices of the Peace.** A competent number of Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the voters in each township in the several counties. They shall continue in office four years, and their powers and duties shall be prescribed by law.

132. **Grand Jury system.** The General Assembly may modify or abolish the Grand Jury system.

Article 8—Education.

137. **Common Schools.** Knowledge and learning, generally diffused throughout a community being essential to the preservation of a free government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to encourage by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement, and to provide, by law, for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all.

Article 12—Militia.

169. **Organization.** The militia shall consist of all able-bodied white male persons, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as may be exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State; and shall be organized, officered, armed, equipped and trained in such a manner as may be provided by law.

Article 13—Municipal Debt.

175. **Limited—Excess void.** No political or municipal corporation in this State shall ever become indebted, in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate exceeding two per centum on the value of the taxable property

within such corporation, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring such indebtedness; and all bonds or obligations in excess of such amount, given by such corporation, shall be void.

Article 14—Boundaries.

177. **Jurisdictions.** The State of Indiana shall possess jurisdiction and sovereignty co-extensive with the boundaries declared in the preceding section, and shall have concurrent jurisdiction, in civil and criminal cases, with the State of Kentucky on the Ohio river, and with the State of Illinois on the Wabash river, so far as said rivers form the common boundary between this State and said States respectively.

Article 16—Amendments.

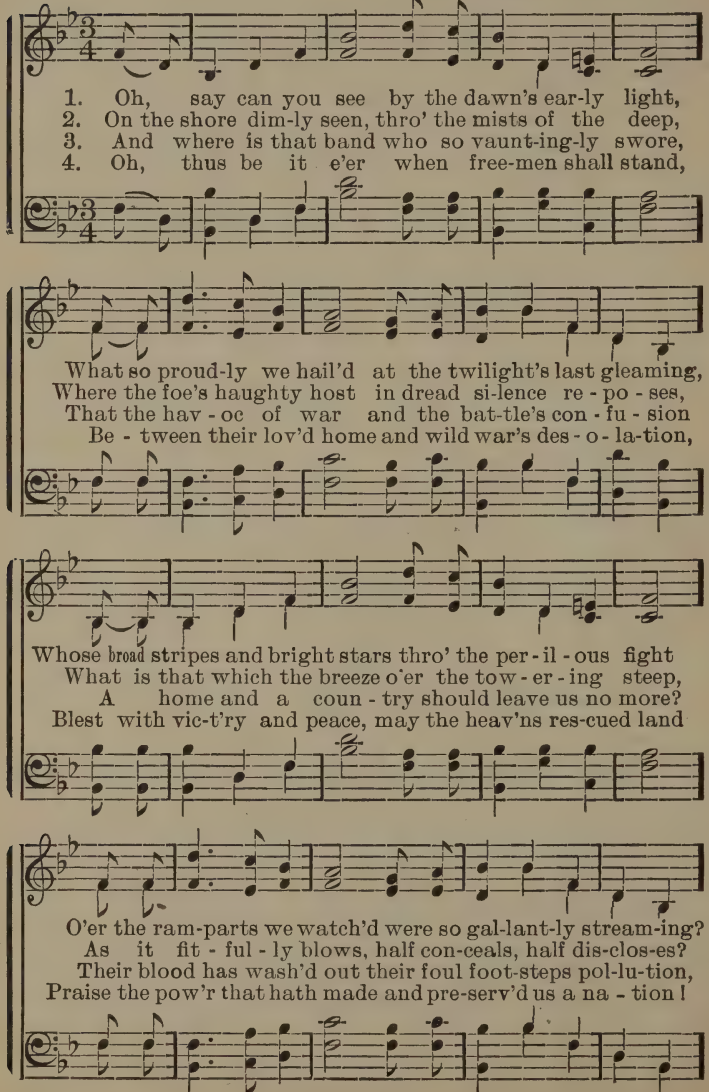
188. **How made.** Any amendments or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either branch of the General Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall, with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered on their journals, and referred to the General Assembly to be chosen at the next general election; and if in the General Assembly so chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such amendment or amendments to the electors of the State; and if a majority of said electors shall ratify the same such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this Constitution.

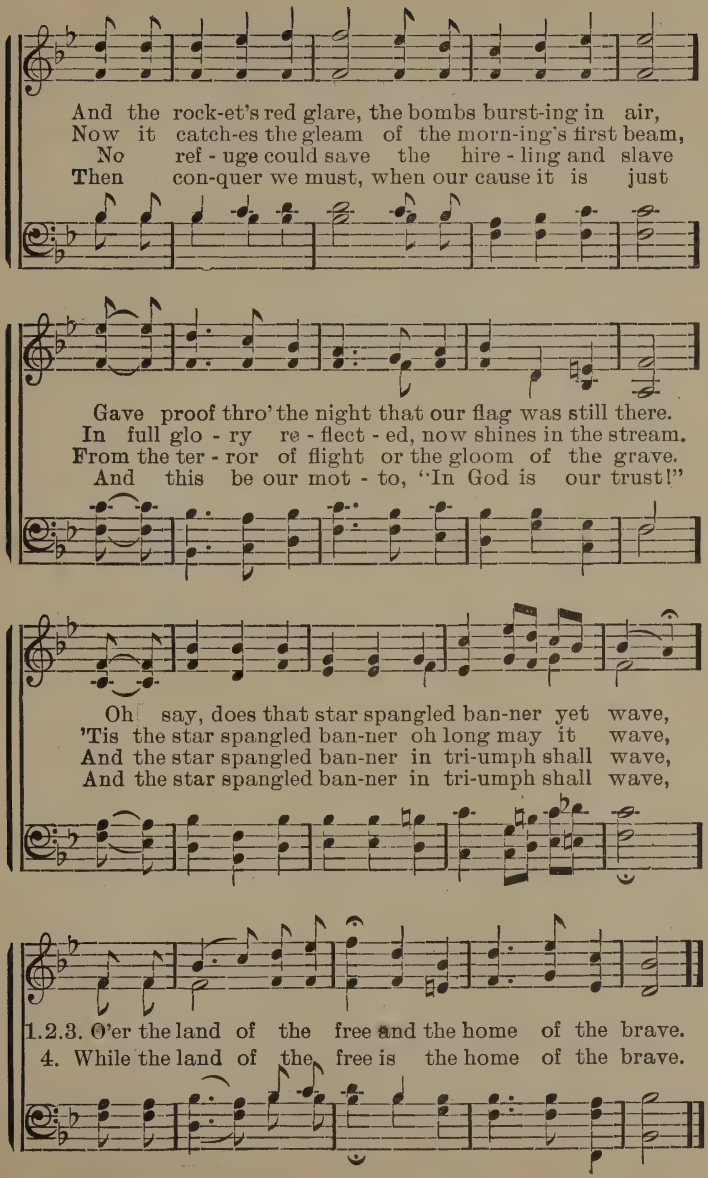
QUESTIONS ON THE CONSTITUTION.

1. Must we obey laws which are unconstitutional? Bring up some instances of such laws.
2. Enumerate your individual privileges guaranteed by Art. 1.
3. Who may vote in Indiana? Who may hold office?
4. Compare the veto power of the Governor of Indiana with the veto power of the President.
5. What offices were created by the Constitution? By the Legislature? The Legislature can abolish any office which it created.
6. What is the State's purpose in sending criminals to prison? What is the common idea?

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.


1. Oh, say can you see by the dawn's ear-ly light,
2. On the shore dim-ly seen, thro' the mists of the deep,
3. And where is that band who so vaunt-ing-ly swore,
4. Oh, thus be it e'er when free-men shall stand,
What so proud-ly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread si-lence re - po - ses,
That the hav - oc of war and the bat-tle's con - fu - sion
Be - tween their lov'd home and wild war's des - o - la-tion,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thro' the per - il - ous fight
What is that which the breeze o'er the tow - er - ing steep,
A home and a coun - try should leave us no more?
Blest with vic-t'ry and peace, may the heav'ns res-cued land
O'er the ram-parts we watch'd were so gal-lant-ly stream-ing?
As it fit - ful - ly blows, half con-ceals, half dis-clos-es?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul foot-steps pol-lu-tion,
Praise the pow'r that hath made and pre-serv'd us a na - tion!


And the rock-et's red glare, the bombs burst-ing in air,
Now it catch-es the gleam of the morn-ing's first beam,
No ref - uge could save the hire - ling and slave
Then con-quer we must, when our cause it is just
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.
In full glo - ry re - flect - ed, now shines in the stream.
From the ter - ror of flight or the gloom of the grave.
And this be our mot - to, "In God is our trust!"
Oh say, does that star spangled ban-ner yet wave,
'Tis the star spangled ban-ner oh long may it wave,
And the star spangled ban-ner in tri-umph shall wave,
And the star spangled ban-ner in tri-umph shall wave,
1.2.3. O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.
4. While the land of the free is the home of the brave.

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER—TO BE SUNG ON PATRIOTIC OCCASIONS.

[Acts 1909, p. 356. H. B. 355. Approved March 8, 1909.]

Whereas, The immortal ballad of Francis Scott Key, "The Star-Spangled Banner," has been and is recognized by the War Department, the Congress and the President of the United States as the National anthem; and

Whereas, With a view to nurturing a proper spirit of patriotism among the rising generation, it is desirable that the school children have an intimate knowledge of the said National anthem, and due respect for the same; and

Whereas, The said National anthem has been changed and in many cases entirely removed from the schools and from the school books now used by the children of the State of Indiana; therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the State Board of Education shall require the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," in its entirety, in the schools of the State of Indiana, upon all patriotic occasions, and that the said Board of Education shall arrange to supply the words and music in sufficient quantity for the purposes indicated therein.

It is in keeping with the spirit of this book to help make possible the fulfillment of the laws and regulations herein presented. Accordingly, therefore, the "Star-Spangled Banner" in its original entirety of four stanzas is given.

The Star Spangled Banner.

The stanzas of this poem were written under most remarkable circumstances. The writer, Francis Scott Key, was born in Maryland in 1779. He was a lawyer, being District Attorney of Washington, D. C., at the time the poem was written—September 14, 1814. He wrote a large number of short poems, but "The Defense of Fort McHenry," afterward called "The Star-Spangled Banner," is the only one which is widely known.

In the war of 1812 (September, 1814) the British fleet lay in Chesapeake Bay, preparing to open fire on Fort McHenry at Baltimore, which fort was occupied by a small American garrison to protect the city. A British land force was to attack the fort at the same time. On

board the British fleet was an American citizen, Dr. Beanes, who, by some misunderstanding, had been seized at the shore by British soldiers and, contrary to the rules of war, held a prisoner. On the 13th Mr. Key went out from Baltimore in a small boat, under a flag of truce, to ask the release of Dr. Beanes. Key was himself detained along with his friend, and his small boat was fastened to the commander's vessel, on the side toward the shore. There, through a day and a night, exposed to the fire from his friends' artillery, aimed of course at the enemy, he watched the flag which the British Admiral, Lord Cockburn, had boasted would "yield in a few hours."

As the morning of the 14th broke, Mr. Key, who had not slept and who had been continually shot at by his friends, could see "by the dawn's early light" that the flag was still proudly waving in its old familiar place. The assault by the fleet had failed, and the garrison had repulsed the British land forces. Then, as was his fashion, Key must give vent to his ecstatic delight by writing something; snatching an old letter from his pocket and, laying it on a barrel head, he dashed off the spirited song-poem which he entitled "The Defense of Fort McHenry." In less than a year it became known as "The Star-Spangled Banner," and is now our national anthem.

No other nation possesses so noble an apostrophe.

The flag which "was still there" is now in possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society. This flag is thirty-two feet long and twenty-nine feet wide. It contains fifteen stripes and fifteen stars. All flags now contain thirteen stripes and a star for each State.

Francis Scott Key died in 1843, and was buried at Frederick, Md. For a year the only monument upon his grave was a flag. Even now every day in the year a large flag floats over his burial place, and is reverently replaced by a new "Star-Spangled Banner" each Memorial Day.

Indiana's Governors.

(Territorial; appointed by President.)

Arthur St. Clair, Governor Northwest Territory 1787-1800
William Henry Harrison 1800-1811
John Gibson 1811-1813
Thomas Posey 1813-1816

State.

Jonathan Jennings, Democrat.....1816-1822
William Hendricks, Democrat.....1822-1825
James B. Ray, Democrat.....1825-1831
Noah Noble, Democrat 1831-1837
David Wallace, Whig.....1837-1840
Samuel Bigger, Whig.....1840-1843
James Whitcomb, Democrat.....1843-1849
Joseph A. Wright, Democrat.....1849-1857
Ashbel P. Willard, Democrat.....1857-1861
Henry S. Lane, Republican.....1861—2 days
Oliver P. Morton, Republican.....1861-1867
Conrad Baker, Republican.....1867-1873
Thomas A. Hendricks, Democrat.....1873-1877
James D. Williams, Democrat.....1877-1881
Albert G. Porter, Republican.....1881-1885
Isaac P. Gray, Democrat.....1885-1889
Alvin P. Hovey, Republican.....1889-1893
Claude Matthews, Democrat.....1893-1897
James A. Mount, Republican.....1897-1901
Winfield T. Durbin, Republican.....1901-1905
J. Frank Hanly, Republican.....1905-1909
Thomas R. Marshall, Democrat.....1909

What Some Men Receive for Serving Their Country.

President, Salary 75,000
Traveling Expenses 25,000
Household, and other expenses (in 1907)... 113,000
Vice President $12,000

Cabinet Officers, each	12,000
United States Senators	7,500
Representatives in Congress	7,500
Speaker	12,000
Chief Justice of U. S.	13,000
Justices	12,500
Governor of Indiana	8,000
Secretary	2,400
Governor of New York	10,000
Governor of Illinois	6,000
Indiana Legislators	360
Illinois Legislators	1,000

Indiana Salaries.

Adjutant General	$2,500
Clerk	900
Stenographer	600
Attorney General	7,500
Assistant Attorney General	2,400
First Deputy	2,000
Second Deputy	1,800
Traveling Deputy	1,800
Auditor of State	7,500
Deputy	2,500
Insurance Clerk	1,800
Deputy Insurance Clerk	1,000
Insurance Actuary	2,000
Land Clerk	1,800
Settlement Clerk	1,600
Board of Health, Secretary	2,400
Clerk of Vital Statistics	1,000
Members, for each meeting	10
Expenses	10,000
Commissioner Fisheries and Game	1,200
Expenses	7,500
Traveling Expenses	800
Clerk, Bureau of Printing	1,200

Factory Inspector	$1,800
Chief Deputy	1,500
Other Deputies	1,000
Forestry Board, Secretary	1,800
Members	400
Clerk	600
Office and Traveling Expenses	1,000
Gas Inspector	1,200
Assistant	1,000
Expenses	1,000
Geologist	2,500
Clerk	750
Custodian of Museum	600
Expenses	3,800
Governor	8,000
Private Secretary	1,500
Clerk	1,200
Messenger	1,000
Judge Appellate Court	6,000
Judge Circuit Court	3,500
Judge of Superior Court	3,500
Judge of Supreme Court	6,000
Judge of Criminal Court	3,500
Mine Inspector	1,500
Assistant	1,500
Clerk and Stenographer	600
Expenses	1,500
Oil Inspector	2,500
Expenses	900
Prosecuting Attorney, fees	500
Railroad Commission, Secretary	2,500
Members	4,000
Clerk	1,500
Representatives, while in session, per day	6
Reporter of Supreme Court	5,000
First Assistant	1,800
Second Assistant	1,000
Tax Commissioners	3,000

Secretary of State	6,500
Deputy	2,400
Clerk	1,000
Senators, while in session, per day	6
Statistician	3,000
Deputy	1,500
Stenographer	720
Superintendent Laboratory of Hygiene	2,000
Assistant	2,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction	3,600
Assistant	2,000
Deputy	1,500
Clerk	1,200
Treasurer of State	6,500
Deputy	2,000
Clerk	720

Seal of the State of Indiana.

In Conclusion.

In conclusion, dear young citizen, you live in a great and grand country. It is partly yours. Men who have traveled in all the different countries of the world tell us that no other will compare with ours. In Egypt they can point to their pyramids and tell us of the power of their kings 3,000 years ago. But the people today stand idly upon the streets and beg from American travelers. The reason that Egyptians have to beg while the Americans have something to give them, is that Americans are industrious while Egyptians are lazy. To be a good American citizen is to be industrious. This usually also means to be intelligent, and in nine cases out of ten, honest.

You also live in a great State. While many of Indiana's citizens have won fame and fortune, what is a great deal more important, the masses of the common people are prosperous, intelligent, industrious and progressive. If you would be a citizen worthy of your country and your State you will, in addition to being industrious and honest, acquire a fair education in the peaceful arts, cultivate the habit of personal politeness, and keep yourself unspotted from the world. If you do you will be such a citizen that the neighborhood in which you live will be proud of you, and you can do it.

We have spent many days together. The writer hopes you have enjoyed the reading of these pages as much as he has enjoyed writing them. He hopes some day to have the opportunity to vote for you for Governor or State Superintendent; or, if you are not eligible to the office, he hopes you may be the Governor's wife or the Mrs. State superintendent—if you want to be. The writer even wishes you a greater success. He hopes you may be a successful farmer or farmer's wife.

Area and Population of Indiana by Counties.

Total area of Indiana (including 440 sq. miles of water) 36,350
Total population (1900)..... 2,516,460
Total for 1910..... 2,700,878

Counties.	Area in sq. mi.	Pop.	County Seats.	Pop.
Adams	335	21,840	Decatur	4,471
Allen	660	93,386	Ft. Wayne	63,933
Bartholomew	400	24,813	Columbus	8,813
Benton	410	12,688	Fowler	1,491
Blackford	167	15,820	Hartford City	6,187
Boone	427	24,673	Lebanon	5,474
Brown	317	7,800	Nashville	521
Carroll	370	17,970	Delphi	2,161
Cass	420	36,368	Logansport	19,050
Clark	375	32,200	Jeffersonville	10,412
Clay	357	32,535	Brazil	9,340
Clinton	402	26,674	Frankfort	8,634
Crawford	304	12,057	English	583
Daviess	430	27,747	Washington	7,854
Dearborn	309	21,396	Lawrenceburg	3,936
Decatur	384	18,800	Greensburg	5,420
Dekalb	369	25,054	Auburn	3,919
Delaware	395	51,414	Muncie	24,005
Dubois	425	19,843	Jasper	2,196
Elkhart	465	49,008	Goshen	8,514
Fayette	215	14,415	Connersville	7,738
Floyd	150	30,293	New Albany	20,629
Fountain	383	20,439	Covington	2,069
Franklin	394	15,335	Brookville	2,169
Fulton	382	16,879	Rochester	3,364
Gibson	490	30,137	Princeton	6,448
Grant	416	51,426	Marion	19,359
Green	482	30,873	Bloomfield	2,069
Hamilton	402	27,026	Noblesville	5,073
Hancock	290	19,030	Greenfield	4,448
Harrison	470	20,232	Corydon	1,703
Hendricks	408	20,840	Danville	1,640
Henry	395	20,875	New Castle	9,446
Howard	295	33,177	Kokomo	17,010
Huntington	385	28,982	Huntington	10,272
Jackson	520	24,727	Brownstown	1,492
Jasper	565	13,044	Rensselaer	2,393
Jay	370	24,961	Portland	5,130
Jefferson	362	20,483	Madison	6,934
Jennings	380	14,203	Vernon	553
Johnson	312	20,394	Franklin	4,502
Knox	510	39,183	Vincennes	14,895
Kosciusko	521	27,936	Warsaw	4,430
Lagrange	393	15,148	Lagrange	1,772
Lake	465	82,864	Crown Point	2,526
LaPorte	563	45,797	LaPorte	10,525
Lawrence	460	30,625	Bedford	8,716
Madison	460	65,224	Anderson	22,476
Marion	400	263,661	Indianapolis	233,650

County	Area	Pop.	County Seat	Pop.
Marshall	440	24,175	Plymouth	3,838
Martin	340	12,950	Shoals	1,051
Miami	375	29,350	Peru	11,000
Monroe	414	23,426	Bloomington	8,838
Montgomery	508	29,286	Crawfordsville	9,371
Morgan	415	21,182	Martinsville	4,529
Newton	380	10,504	Kentland	1,209
Noble	417	24,009	Albion	1,213
Ohio	87	4,329	Rising Sun	1,515
Orange	400	17,152	Paoli	1,278
Owen	380	14,053	Spencer	2,150
Parke	458	22,214	Rockville	1,943
Perry	383	18,073	Cannelton	2,130
Pike	336	19,684	Petersburg	2,170
Porter	418	20,540	Valparaiso	6,987
Posey	410	21,670	Mt. Vernon	5,563
Pulaski	437	13,312	Winamac	1,607
Putnam	482	20,520	Greencastle	3,790
Randolph	450	29,013	Winchester	4,266
Ripley	447	19,452	Versailles	500
Rush	406	19,349	Rushville	4,925
Scott	190	8,323	Scottsburg	1,669
Shelby	408	26,802	Shelbyville	9,500
Spencer	406	20,676	Rockport	2,736
St. Joseph	560	84,312	South Bend	53,684
Starke	314	10,567	Knox	1,644
Steuben	311	14,274	Angola	2,610
Sullivan	440	32,409	Sullivan	4,115
Switzerland	225	9,914	Vevay	1,256
Tippecanoe	488	40,063	Lafayette	20,081
Tipton	260	17,459	Tipton	4,075
Union	162	6,260	Liberty	1,338
Vanderburg	236	77,438	Evansville	69,647
Vermilion	255	18,865	Newport	732
Vigo	402	87,930	Terre Haute	58,157
Wabash	418	26,926	Wabash	8,687
Warren	366	10,900	Williamsport	1,243
Warrick	397	21,911	Booneville	3,934
Washington	523	17,445	Salem	2,283
Wayne	409	43,757	Richmond	22,324
Wells	367	22,418	Bluffton	5,002
White	500	17,602	Monticello	2,168
Whitley	336	16,892	Columbia City	3,448

Population of all incorporated places in Indiana, according to published official census of 1910.

Advance, Boone county	416	Angola, Steuben	2,610
Aetna, Lake	161	Arcadia, Hamilton	990
Alamo, Montgomery	209	Argos, Marshall	1,088
Albany, Delaware	1,289	Ashley, Steuben	639
Albion, Noble	1,213	Atlanta, Hamilton	876
Alexandria, Madison	5,096	Attica, Fountain	3,335
Alton, Crawford	161	Auburn, Dekalb	3,919
Altona, Dekalb	349	Aurora, Dearborn	4,410
Ambia, Benton	359	Avilla, Noble	579
Amboy, Miami	521	Bainbridge, Putnam	449
Anderson, Madison	22,476	Batesville, Ripley	2,151
Andrews, Huntington	957	Battle Ground, Tippecanoe	443

Bedford, Lawrence	8,716
Beech Grove, Marion	568
Berne, Adams	1,316
Bicknell, Knox	2,794
Birdseye, Dubois	439
Bloomfield, Greene	2,069
Bloomingdale, Parke	528
Bloomington, Monroe	8,848
Bluffton, Wells	4,987
Boonville, Warrick	3,934
Boston, Wayne	122
Boswell, Benton	814
Bourbon, Marshall	1,163
Bowling Green, Clay	336
Brazil, Clay	9,340
Bremen, Marshall	2,008
Briant, Jay	469
Bristol, Elkhart	535
Broad Ripple, Marion	770
Bronson, Randolph	300
Brook, Newton	1,067
Brooklyn, Morgan	572
Brooksburg, Jefferson	150
Brookston, White	907
Brookville, Franklin	2,169
Brownsburg, Hendricks	876
Brownstown, Jackson	1,492
Bunker Hill, Miami	668
Burnettsville, White	489
Butler, Dekalb	1,818
Cadiz, Henry	209
Cambridge City, Wayne	2,237
Camden, Carroll	557
Campbellsburg, Washing'n	666
Cannelburg, Daviess	300
Cannelton, Perry	2,130
Carbon, Clay	493
Carlisle, Sullivan	850
Carmel, Hamilton	626
Carthage, Rush	873
Castleton, Marion	194
Cayuga, Vermilion	911
Centerpoint, Clay	414
Centerville, Wayne	1,019
Chalmers, White	513
Charlestown, Clark	864
Chesterfield, Madison	285
Chesterton, Porter	1,400
Christney, Spencer	524
Churubusco, Whitley	870
Cicero, Hamilton	990
Clarkshill, Tippecanoe	463
Clarksville, Clark	2,743
Clay City, Clay	1,213
Claypool, Kosciusko	408
Claysburg, Clark	380
Clayton, Hendricks	497
Clermont, Marion	205
Clifford, Bartholomew	210
Clinton Vermilion	6,229
Cloverdale, Putnam	624
Coatesville, Hendricks	472
Colfax, Clinton	801
College Park, Huntington	103
Columbia, Whitley	3,448
Columbus, Bartholomew	8,813
Connersville, Fayette	7,738
Converse, Miami	1,164
Corunna, Dekalb	318
Corydon, Harrison	1,703
Covington, Fountain	2,069
Crandall, Harrison	133
Crawfordsville, Montg'ry	9,371
Cromwell, Noble	520
Crothersville, Jackson	1,038
Crown Point, Lake	2,526
Culver, Marshall	810
Cynthiana, Posey	610
Dale, Spencer	583
Dana, Vermilion	748
Danville, Hendricks	1,640
Darlington, Montgomery	780
Decatur, Adams	4,471
Delphi, Carroll	2,161
Diamond, Parke	1,070
Dillsboro, Dearborn	425
Dublin, Wayne	704
Dugger, Sullivan	1,226
Dunkirk, Blackf'd and Jay	3,031
Dunreith, Henry	181
Earl Park, Benton	609
East Chicago, Lake	19,098
East Connersville, Fayette	706
East Gary, Lake	484
East Germantown, Wayne	302
Eaton, Delaware	1,428
Edinburg, Johnson	2,040
Elberfield, Warrick	438
Elizabeth, Harrison	238
Elizabethtown, Barth'mew	350
Elkhart, Elkhart	19,282
Ellettsville, Monroe	676
Elnora, Daviess	961
Elwood, Madison	11,028
English, Crawford	583
Etna Green, Kosciusko	431
Evansville, Vanderburg	69,647
Fairmount, Grant	2,506
Fairview Park, Vermilion	630
Farmersburg, Sullivan	1,115
Farmland, Randolph	907
Ferdinand, Dubois	827
Fisher's Station, Hamilton	188
Flora, Carroll	1,386
Fortville, Decatur	111
Ft. Branch, Gibson	1,182
Ft. Wayne, Allen	63,933
Fortville, Hancock	1,174
Fountain City, Wayne	448
Fowler, Benton	1,491
Fowlerton, Grant	293
Francesville, Pulaski	729
Francisco, Gibson	407
Frankfort, Clinton	8,634
Franklin, Johnson	4,502
Frankton, Madison	936

Fredericksburg, Wash'ton	271
Fremont, Steuben	694
French Lick, Orange	1,803
Fulton, Fulton	296
Galveston, Cass	658
Garrett, Dekalb	4,149
Gary, Lake	16,802
Gas City, Grant	3,224
Gaston, Delaware	638
Geneva, Adams	1,140
Gentryville, Spencer	383
Georgetown, Floyd	331
Glenwood, Rush	266
Goodland, Newton	1,105
Goshen, Elkhart	8,514
Gosport, Owen	776
Grandview, Spencer	735
Greencastle, Putnam	3,790
Greendale, Dearborn	697
Greenfield, Hancock	4,448
Greensboro, Henry	250
Greensburg, Decatur	5,420
Greentown, Howard	1,166
Greenville, Floyd	227
Greenwood, Johnson	1,608
Griffin, Posey	275
Griffith, Lake	523
Hagerstown, Wayne	936
Hamlet, Starke	579
Hammond, Lake	20,925
Hanover, Jefferson	356
Hardinsburg, Washington	254
Hartford, Blackford	6,187
Hartsville, Bartholomew	358
Hazleton, Gibson	648
Hebron, Porter	821
Hillsboro, Fountain	528
Hobart, Lake	1,753
Hope, Bartholomew	1,223
Hudson, Steuben	390
Huntingburg, Dubois	2,464
Huntington, Huntington	10,272
Huron, Lawrence	197
Hymera, Sullivan	1,515
Indianapolis, Marion	263,650
Ingalls, Madison	322
Jamestown, Boone	690
Jasonville, Greene	3,295
Jasper, Dubois	2,196
Jeffersonville, Clark	10,412
Jonesboro, Grant	1,573
Jonesville, Bartholomew	213
Judson, Parke	141
Kempton, Tipton	600
Kendallville, Noble	4,981
Kennard, Henry	449
Kentland, Newton	1,209
Kewanna, Fulton	728
Keystone, Wells	242
Kingman, Fountain	535
Kirklin, Clinton	699
Knightstown, Henry	2,008
Knightsville, Clay	1,081
Knox, Starke	1,644
Kokomo, Howard	17,010
Lafontaine, Wabash	683
Laconia, Harrison	82
Ladoga, Montgomery	1,148
Lafayette, Tippecanoe	20,081
Lagrange, Lagrange	1,772
Lagro, Wabash	463
Lakeville, St. Joseph	227
Lanesville, Harrison	290
Lapel, Madison	1,045
LaPorte, LaPorte	10,525
Laurel, Franklin	503
Lawrenceburg, Dearborn	3,930
Leavenworth, Crawford	690
Lebanon, Boone	5,479
Leesburg, Kosciusko	401
Lewisville, Henry	446
Liberty, Union	1,338
Ligonier, Noble	2,173
Linden, Montgomery	556
Linton, Greene	5,906
Little York, Washington	195
Livonia, Washington	197
Lizton, Hendricks	224
Logansport, Cass	19,050
Loogootee, Martin	2,154
Lowell, Lake	1,235
Lynn, Randolph	917
Lynnville, Warrick	297
Lyons, Greene	993
Macy, Miami	320
Madison, Jefferson	6,934
Marengo, Crawford	686
Marion, Grant	19,359
Markle, Huntington	820
Marshall, Parke	334
Martinsville, Morgan	4,529
Matthews, Grant	688
Mauckport, Harrison	279
Medaryville, Pulaski	710
Mellott, Fountain	372
Mentone, Kosciusko	728
Merom, Sullivan	521
Michigan City, LaPorte	19,024
Michigantown, Clinton	395
Middlebury, Elkhart	600
Middletown, Henry	1,174
Milan, Ripley	557
Milford, Decatur	169
Milford, Kosciusko	814
Miller, Lake	638
Millersburg, Elkhart	428
Millhouse, Decatur	211
Milltown, Crawford	586
Milton, Wayne	601
Mishawaka, St. Joseph	11,886
Mitchell, Lawrence	3,438
Modoc, Randolph	261
Monon, White	1,184
Monroe, Adams	334
Monroe City, Knox	630
Monroeville, Allen	910

Monterey, Pulaski	260
Montezuma, Parke	1,537
Montgomery, Daviess	511
Monticello, White	2,168
Montpelier, Blackford	2,786
Moorefield, Switzerland	94
Mooreland, Henry	455
Moores Hill, Dearborn	424
Mooresville, Morgan	1,608
Morgantown, Morgan	667
Morocoo, Newton	927
Morristown, Shelby	622
Mt. Auburn, Wayne	167
Mt. Ayr, Newton	231
Mt. Carmel, Franklin	142
Mt. Etna, Huntington	148
Mt. Vernon, Posey	5,563
Muncie, Delaware	24,005
Munster, Lake	543
Nappanee, Elkhart	2,260
Nashville, Brown	354
New Albany, Floyd	20,629
New Amsterdam, Harrison	134
New Carlisle, St. Joseph	612
New Castle, Henry	9,446
New Chicago, Lake	105
New Harmony, Posey	1,229
New Haven, Allen	1,038
New Market, Montgomery	334
New Middleton, Harrison	145
New Palestine, Hancock	450
New Pekin, Washington	246
New Providence, Clark	350
New Richmond, Montg'ry	464
New Ross, Montgomery	296
Newberry, Greene	455
Newburg, Warrick	1,097
Newpoint, Decatur	341
Newport, Vermilion	732
Noblesville, Hamilton	5,073
Normal City, Delaware	1,122
North Judson, Starke	1,143
North Liberty, St. Joseph	681
N. Manchester, Wabash	2,428
North Salem, Hendricks	569
North Vernon, Jennings	2,915
Oakland City, Gibson	2,370
Oaktown, Knox	608
Odon, Daviess	1,064
Oldenburg, Franklin	956
Oolitic, Lawrence	1,079
Orestes, Madison	420
Orleans, Orange	1,367
Osgood, Ripley	1,169
Ossian, Wells	661
Otterbein, Benton	652
Owensville, Gibson	1,237
Oxford, Benton	1,010
Palmyra, Harrison	252
Paoli, Orange	1,278
Paragon, Morgan	409
Parker, Randolph	800
Patoka, Gibson	657
Patriot, Switzerland	340
Pendleton, Madison	1,293
Pennville, Jay	800
Peru, Miami	10,910
Petersburg, Pike	2,170
Pierceton, Kosciusko	817
Pinevillage, Warren	352
Pittsboro, Hendricks	408
Plainfield, Hendricks	1,303
Plymouth, Marshall	3,838
Poneto, Wells	308
Port Fulton, Clark	1,060
Porter, Porter	524
Portland, Jay	5,130
Poseyville, Posey	780
Princeton, Gibson	6,448
Redkey, Jay	1,714
Remington, Jasper	982
Rensselaer, Jasper	2,393
Reynolds, White	377
Richmond, Wayne	22,324
Ridgeview, Miami	440
Ridgeville, Randolph	1,302
Rising Sun, Ohio	1,513
River Park, St. Joseph	1,505
Riverside, Delaware	863
Roachdale, Putnam	849
Roann, Wabash	447
Roanoke, Huntington	699
Rochester, Fulton	3,364
Rockport, Spencer	2,736
Rockville, Parke	1,943
Rosedale, Parke	1,166
Rossville, Clinton	677
Royal Center, Cass	909
Rushville, Rush	4,925
Russellville, Putnam	443
St. Joe, Dekalb	391
St. Leon, Dearborn	261
St. Meinard, Spencer	538
Salamonia, Jay	169
Salem, Washington	2,283
Saltillo, Washington	162
Sandborn, Knox	445
Saratoga, Randolph	410
Scottsburg, Scott	1,669
Seelyville, Vigo	1,188
Sellersburg, Clark	676
Selma, Delaware	350
Seymour, Jackson	6,305
Shelburn, Sullivan	2,055
Shelbyville, Shelby	9,500
Sheridan, Hamilton	1,768
Shirley, Hancock	1,519
Shirley City, Allen	375
Shoals, Martin	1,015
Silver Grove, Floyd	783
Silver Lake, Kosciusko	493
South Bend, St. Joseph	53,684
South Peru, Miami	866
South Whitley, Whitley	1,176
Southport, Marion	352
Spencer, Owen	2,150

Spiceland, Henry	622
Staunton, Clay	746
Stinesville, Monroe	497
Straughn, Henry	543
Sullivan, Sullivan	4,115
Sulphur Springs, Henry	209
Summitville, Madison	1,387
Sunman, Ripley	353
Swayzee, Grant	836
Syracuse, Kosciusko	1,379
Tell City, Perry	3,369
Tennyson, Warrick	371
Terre Haute, Vigo	50,157
Thorntown, Boone	1,508
Tipton, Tipton	4,075
Troy, Perry	510
Union City, Randolph	3,209
Upland, Grant	1,080
Valparaiso, Porter	6,987
Vanburen, Grant	1,189
Veedersburg, Fountain	1,757
Vernon, Jennings	453
Versailles, Ripley	486
Vevay, Switzerland	1,256
Vincennes, Knox	14,895
Wabash, Wabash	8,687
Wakarusa, Elkhart	859
Walkerton, St. Joseph	1,003
Wallace, Fountain	116
Walton, Cass	579
Warren, Huntington	1,189
Warsaw, Kosciusko	4,430
Washington, Daviess	7,854
Waterloo, Dekalb	1,167
Waveland, Montgomery	676
Waynetown, Montgomery	734
West Baden, Orange	746
W. Lafayette, Tippecanoe	3,867
West Lebanon, Warren	642
West Terre Haute, Vigo	3,083
Westfield, Hamilton	700
Westport, Decatur	675
Westville, LaPorte	503
Wheatfield, Jasper	357
Whiteland, Johnson	343
Whiting, Lake	6,587
Williamsport, Warren	1,243
Winamac, Pulaski	1,607
Winchester, Randolph	4,266
Windfall, Tipton	899
Wingate, Montgomery	446
Winslow, Pike	932
Wolcott, White	873
Wolcottville, Lagrange	627
Worthington, Greene	1,732
Zionsville, Boone	840

The Thirty Largest Cities on the Globe

London, England	6,600,000
New York, U. S. A.	4,760,000
Paris, France	2,760,000
Chicago, U. S. A.	2,190,000
Tokio, Japan	2,175,000
Vienna, Austria	2,100,000
Berlin, Germany	2,045,000
St. Petersburg, Russia	1,680,000
Canton, China	1,600,000
Peking, China	1,600,000
Philadelphia, U. S. A.	1,550,000
Moscow, Russia	1,360,000
Buenos Ayres, Argentina	1,250,000
Constantinople, Turkey	1,125,000
Osaka, Japan	1,117,000
Calcutta, India	1,026,000
Shanghai, China	1,000,000
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	811,000
Hamburg, Germany	802,000
Bombay, India	776,000
Warsaw, Russia	756,000
Glasgow, Scotland	735,000
Buda-Pesth, Austria	732,000
Liverpool, England	702,000
St. Louis, U. S. A.	690,000
Boston, U. S. A.	670,000
Cairo, Egypt	654,000
Manchester, England	606,000
Cleveland, U. S. A.	575,000
Baltimore, U. S. A.	560,000

The Thirty Largest Cities in the United States

New York, N. Y.	4,760,000
Chicago, Ill.	2,190,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,550,000
St. Louis, Mo.	690,000
Boston, Mass.	670,000
Cleveland, Ohio	575,000
Baltimore, Md.	560,000
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,000
Detroit, Mich.	466,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	424,000
San Francisco, Cal.	417,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	374,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	364,000
Newark, N. J.	349,000
New Orleans, La.	339,000
Washington, D. C.	331,000
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,000
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,000
Jersey City, N. J.	267,000
Kansas City, Mo.	248,000
Seattle, Wash.	237,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,000
Providence, R. I.	224,000
Louisville, Ky.	224,000
Rochester, N. Y.	218,000
St. Paul, Minn.	214,000
Denver, Colo.	213,000
Portland, Oregon	207,000
Columbus, Ohio	181,000
Toledo, Ohio	168,000

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